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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1871. NO. 210.

FIRST EDITION.

IN THE DUST.

THE REBELLION ENDED.

Versailles Army in Full Possession of Paris.

Splendid Behavior of the Troops.

The Barricades Not Defended.

FIRES RAGING IN THE CITY.

Vincennes Occupied by Prussians.

Closing Events—Exciting Scenes in Paris—Splendid Behavior of the Government Troops—Capture of the Communist Leaders.

PARIS, May 22. Afternoon.—The Versailles army has occupied Paris. The headquarters of Marshal MacMahon are established in the new opera house. The headquarters of Gen. Cissey, whose forces entered directly from the south, are in the Ecole Militaire, which fronts on the Champs de Mars.

Their was a great explosion this afternoon near the Esplanade des Invalides. The city is in tremendous commotion. From windows in the west front of the Tuileries the scene of conflict can distinctly be seen.

An immense body of Commune troops have concentrated around the Hotel de Ville, having retreated from the outskirts. The capture of the Commune is imminent.

PARIS, May 22.—All is over. Seventy thousand Versaillists have entered, and more are now coming. They marched in all night, coming through six gates, and met with but slight resistance. The barricades were not defended. No mines were exploded. The Versaillists are now moving on the Hotel de Ville, where the Communists will make their last stand. The Versaillists behaved splendidly, committing no excesses.

VERSAILLES, May 22.—Reports from Paris come in thick and fast. The Palais de L'Industrie is surrounded by Government troops, and the Communists inside have been called on for unconditional surrender. A parley is now in progress. A bloody fight occurred in the Rue St. Honore. The Versaillists charged down the street with fury, and were fearfully cut up by the concealed fire from windows of the Concergeries. MacMahon planted eleven pieces of cannon on the city side of the Arc de Triomphe amidst the debris of the captured barricades, and completely swept the Champs Elysees. The Communists are concentrated along the Rue Rivoli, Rue St. Antoine, around the Hotel de Ville, and Place Bastile. General Lenoire was shot this morning in the east square of the Tuileries by court martial on the charge of treason to the Commune. The commotion in the city is culminating.

A report has been received here that the barricade under the Arch de Triomphe has been carried by assault, the Forty-first, Sixty-third, and Eighty-fourth regiments taking a gallant and conspicuous part in the action, and Cols. Rendault and Lafavre are said to have been severely wounded.

A regiment of Chasseurs in dashing up the boulevard L'Imperatrice, now called boulevard Brune, were met with a murderous volley of rifle shot from an ambuscaded party of Communists. The latter precipitately retreated, when an additional force of Versaillists came immediately in support of the regiment attacked in front.

Half of the Versailles Army in Paris—The City Completely Isolated.

LONDON, May 22.—All communication with Paris is suspended, the Northern Railroad having been cut by the Prussians. The bombardment of the fortifications of Paris still held by the Federalists continues.

The *Times* dispatches from Versailles say Paris is completely isolated by the Prussians, and no one has arrived from there since midnight.

Half of the Versailles army is within the walls and hold the gates Saint Cloud, Passy, Auteuil, Trocadero, Muette, as well as the Bois de Boulogne.

Heavy firing is heard in the Champs Elysees.

Sixteen thousand Versailles troops entered Vlangerard and Montrouge.

VERSAILLES, May 22.—Eighty thousand Versailles troops have entered Paris.

Sharp cannonading is heard, doubtless against the barricade near the Arc de Triomphe.

General Ulrich took six hundred prisoners last night, and four hundred, including those in Issy, were brought to Versailles.

Dombrowski was reported taken prisoner by the Versailles troops, and shortly after he died from, and has since made an attempt to escape from Paris.

How Paris was Entered—The Arc de Triomphe Reached.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A special correspondent at Versailles last night telegraphed the full particulars of the manner in which the Government forces entered Paris. Capt. Gregory, of the navy, was in the trenches to the ramparts at Pont de Jour, and finding that the insurgents had retired he called three hundred sailors and took possession of the gate. Other troops followed, and before any one was aware the entry had commenced. Not a ride was fired nor a man wounded, the whole thing having so whispered. A white flag was hung out on Auteuil.

Another brigade of Versaillists has entered Porte Montrouge, and troops are pouring down on both points. It is reported that the Arc de Triomphe has been reached, and that the insurgents made but slight resistance. The guns of the ramparts have been turned on the Communists. Twenty thousand men are under Issy, and forty thousand are moving on the open ground. A special dispatch says: "I telegraphed from Paris at seven o'clock last evening, that this afternoon three squadrons of cavalry were reviewed amid tremendous excitement. Generals Henri and Fortune presented them with a stand of colors, when they shouted, "We will defend them till death."

Soon after Petite Vanvres was evacuated, in order to shorten in Montrouge.

Extraordinary rumors are afloat. It is reported that the Versaillists have been repulsed.

Montreal orderlies have just arrived at the War Office with news. Col. Lisbourne, commanding the francs-tireurs, started immediately to attack the Versaillists in flank.

Gen. Clusteret is now being tried.

The Assembly—Congratulatory Speech—Vigorous Punishment for the Most Criminal of the Insurgents.

VERSAILLES, May 22.—In the Assembly to-day M. Thiers made a congratulatory speech on the success of Government arms. He said he had not expected to effect an entrance into Paris for three or four more days, and gave in detail an account of the movements of Sunday which terminated so successfully. He announced that the Government was determined to visit with vigorous punishment the most criminal of the insurgents.

Bills were introduced to restore the Chapel of Expiation and the Column of the Place Vendome, the latter to be surmounted by a statue of France. A vote of thanks to Thiers and the army was adopted by acclamation.

PARKER'S LANDING, PA.

A German Killed by a Train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, May 22, 1871.

A German named Frederick Schoup was run over and killed near Deer Creek Station, at noon to-day, by the Buffalo express train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LIMA, O.

Corner-Stone of a New Catholic Church Laid.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., May 22, 1871.

The corner-stone of the new Catholic Church was laid here yesterday at three P. M. A large crowd was in attendance. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Father Hannon, of Cleveland, assisted by Fathers Sidney, of Lima, and Hoefkel, of Delphos. The church when finished will be one of the most imposing edifice, costing between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Proceedings of the Reformed Synod in Philadelphia—The Devastations of France by War Declared a Righteous Retribution for the Massacre of St. Bartholomew—Pittsburgh Presbytery Censured.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—In the Presbyterian Reformed Synod to-day, among the resolutions adopted was the following: That the present condition of France in general, as the result of the war, and the city of Paris in particular, as now drenched by the blood of her own citizens, is a righteous retribution for the martyrdom of Saint Bartholomew, and a tangible fulfilment of the divine declaration of the church, "that no weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper."

A committee was appointed to prepare a programme of exercises to commemorate the tri-centennary in the year 1872. A committee was appointed to report in reference to any church property endangered by the secession of a portion of a church.

Resolutions of censure against the Pittsburgh Presbytery, and sustaining the protest of the minority of that Presbytery, were adopted.

Nominations were made and approved for members of the various Boards of Missions, Trustees of Theological seminaries and Delegates to Assemblies.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1871.

GRAND LODGE.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York will convene in this city on Tuesday, June 6.

THE PUTNAM MURDER CASE.

The evidence for the prosecution in the Putnam murder case was concluded in the Court to-day, and has been concluded. The Court adjourned until to-morrow, when the defense will be opened.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool.

THE MINIATURE SHIP CITY OF RAGUSA

Did not sail to-day in consequence of the unfavorable wind prevailing. Should the weather prove favorable she will start from the Battery about one o'clock to-morrow.

$50,$50,000 RACE AFTER ALL.

Mr. Bonner denies the report that he had accepted a challenge to trot one of his horses against the San Francisco horse at Chicago for a purse of $50,000.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

On Fourteenth street, will be sold at auction to-morrow, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of a referee.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF GERMAN PATRIOTS

Of 1849 held its annual pic-nic in Jones's woods today. Among those present were Senator Schurz, Gen. Franz Sigel, Mr. Hecker, of Illinois, Mr. Weil and Lee Bapp, of Baltimore. Gen. Max Weber is President of the society.

All the cases against John Speer, late Collector of Internal Revenue in Kansas, were yesterday dismissed by the United States Circuit Court, the defendant having made a compromise with the Department by the payment of $11,000.

DELICATE GROUND.

Our Relations with Cuba.

The Authorities of the Island Repeatedly Refuse to Obey Orders to the Madrid Government for the Release of Property of Americans—Danger of Serious Complications.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1871.

Our Relations with Cuba Becoming Delicate.

The relations between our Government and the authorities in Cuba are assuming a position of peculiar delicacy. It seems that positive orders from Spain, issued at the instance of Mr. Sickles and sent through the Spanish Ministers here, have been repeatedly ignored or refused, unless certain conditions were agreed to. The action taken by our Government case in an attempt to secure the release of certain plantations owned by American citizens, residents of New York, that had been seized by the Captain General, really at the dictation of the volunteers, and sold or held for the benefit of the Bank of Havana, which had advanced large sums of money for gunboats, pay of troops and various other military expenses, and it has advanced nearly fifty millions in this way. To secure the bank, the plantations in question are held. The circumstances were, at the instance of Secretary Fish, made known to the authorities in Madrid by Mr. Sickles, who acted with promptness and efficiency in the matter, and soon obtained an order for the instant release of the property of American citizens. These were sent to the Spanish Minister here, who communicated with our State Department, and then forwarded them to the Captain General of Cuba. No attention was given them. Other similar orders have been returned with the information that the property in question will be released upon the payment of certain heavy sums named. There were grave diplomatic complications existing at the time these orders were given between this country and Spain, which should have led to prompt compliance with them. The reported refusal to recognize the authorities at Madrid has added to the grave difficulties of the case. The explanation of the Captain General's position here is, that he is wholly under the control of the volunteers.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Ground Broken on the Atlantic and Lake Erie Road.

The Fort Wayne, Richmond and Cincinnati Road to be Built at Once—Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad—Something More About Narrow-Gauge Roads—The Magnificent San Francisco Project—The New Jersey Lease, &c., &c.

FORT WAYNE, RICHMOND AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 22, 1871.

The Directors of the Fort Wayne, Richmond and Cincinnati Railroad have concluded arrangements with prominent stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway for the construction of their road between Winchester and Fort Wayne as soon as the money and the most vigilant efforts will do it. When completed it will run in connection with the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, by which Cincinnati and the intervening country secures another route to Michigan. It is expected the road will be completed inside of six or eight months.

GROUND BROKEN ON THE ATLANTIC AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., May 22, 1871.

Ground was broken to-day on the northern division of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad. All the bells in the city were rung, the factory and steam mill whistles blown, a procession formed of the different companies, and an immense concourse of citizens, who marched to the point designated for commencing the operations. The multitude was called together by Judge Lee, after which speeches were made by Judge Clements, W. C. Lemert and D. W. Longsdorf, President of the road. It is confidently expected that the road will be graded and ready for the iron by the first of January, 1872, and the strongest assurances given that all subscriptions had been made to iron and equip the road at once.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

CHETOPA, KS., May 22.—Vice President Dennison, ex-Mayor Opdyke, of New York; director Skiddy and other directors and stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and prominent railroad men of other roads, have just returned from the end of the track, thirty-five miles from Fort Gibson, in a train of Pullman palace cars. They found track-laying progressing at the rate of a mile a day. The cars will run to Fort Gibson by July 1st. The bridge over the Arkansas will be done by September 1st. Manager Stevens is directed to complete the grading, bridging and masonry to the south side of the Canadian river by the 1st of October next, and to have the cars running to that point by November 1st. The entire party will return to-day. All of which has been completed within the last two years. The contract for the transportation of all United States military supplies for forts in Texas and the Indian territory has been awarded to this company. Already vast herds of cattle and large quantities of cotton are en route for Eastern markets. The very company ever opened with indications more flattering for farmers have most flattering crops. Large crops to market, than the narrow-track railway. It is the best solution of the railroad problem, perhaps, to be devised or provided. They are so cheaply constructed that they may run through each township, and in spite of every farm in the State. The repairs need on such roads and rolling stock would be light, in comparison, and the loss less frequent and altogether less destructive to life and property. The improved fastenings of the New York and Erie Railroad, and its inordinate cost for repairs, and greater frequency of accidents are justly attributable to its six-foot gauge, which must one day be abandoned, as the road will never yield a satisfactory profit till that is done.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

Work Resumed in All the Collieries.

SCRANTON, May 22.—The whirr of machinery is heard this morning for the first time for many months in all the breakers at the shafts of the great coal companies in this valley. Everything is bustling, active and cheerful throughout the community, and the general disposition is to believe that we have at least five years of constant work before us, without interruption from strikes, and that all disturbances and sufferings are to be buried in peace and plenty.

A man by the name of Joseph Simmons, while riding with his family in Steubenville, on Sunday, was thrown from the buggy and had both legs broken. The others escaped without injury.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Census Returns of Illinois.

The Bowen Trigamy Case—Secret Sessions of the Senate Likely to be Abolished, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1871.

Population of Illinois.

Complete returns from the Census Bureau gives Illinois a total population of 2,538,400, of which number 1,064,442 were born in the United States, and 514,956 elsewhere. The leading foreign nationalities are as follows: Germans, 209,642; Irish, 129,098; English, 53,846; Canada, 29,912; Swedes, 29,981; Norway, 11,826; Swiss, 8,979; Wales, 5,146; Scotland, 15,720; Holland, 4,150. Those born in other States are: Ohio, 162,586; New York, 133,761; Pennsylvania, 98,826; Kentucky, 63,396; Tennessee, 43,968; Virginia, 39,254; Missouri, 26,618; Indiana, 86,402; Maryland, 12,183; Massachusetts, 22,106; Vermont, 18,499; Connecticut, 11,642.

The Bowen Case.

The Bowen bigamy, or, as it may now more properly be called, trigamy case, will come up here to-morrow. The principal witnesses against him are from Augusta, Ga., who left there on Saturday for Washington. Among them are Chief of Police Christian, Judge Levy, ordinary of the county; Sergeant Shields, of the police force, and the lady who claims to be one of the other Mrs. Bowens. Bowen arrived in this city this morning in the early train, and proceeded to his residence on Fourteenth street.

Secret Sessions of the Senate Likely to be Abolished.

The veil of impenetrable secrecy which the Senate seeks to throw over its executive proceedings have been more productive of amusement than anything else thus far. Notwithstanding each Senator on that proud day of debate, when the proceedings or respondents were arraigned before this omnipotent body, swore a new and more binding oath to the effect that they would nevermore reveal executive proceedings, still it would seem that these proceedings are published about as freely as ever in the leading newspapers here. The consequence is that Senators whose names are used in connection with th the reports feel called upon every day to give to personal explanations, in order to show that they are not responsible for the statements published. To-day two or three of these little episodes occurred, which took up all the time of the open session. It is thought that this thing, by sheer force of ridicule, will eventually lead to the abolition of secret sessions, in accordance with Mr. Sumner's resolution recently offered.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—A. P. Sullivan, Santa Fe, N. M.; S. W. Chubbuck, Gold Hill, Nev.; Mark Tilton, Pension Agent, Matteson, Ind.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The act of 1857 provides that when any witness shall refuse to answer questions put by any branch of Congress the fact shall be reported to the Senate or House, when it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to direct the fact to the Attorney, and to give order that the matter may be brought before the Grand Jury. The Secretary of the Senate has followed this course with regard to White and Ramsdell.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Nicholas Fish, of New York, to be appointed Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

FIVE PER CENTS TAKEN.

The subscriptions to the new bonds to-day were $70,100.

STRICKEN DOWN.

Vice President Colfax has a Stroke of Paralysis.

His Condition Considered Critical—If a Relapse Can be Prevented, He Will Recover.

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About four P. M. Mr. Colfax felt himself growing faint, and called Mr. Pomeroy to the chair, and as he rose to leave, his head grew dizzy, and he had to be helped to his room, where he lay down upon the sofa and sent for a physician, by whom it was pronounced a case of paralysis. He soon became insensible, and his pulse ran down to forty, and his face grew white as marble. By nine o'clock reaction had set in, and he commenced to treat him for vertigo, and has for four hours been applying hot remedies, and by various means endeavoring to draw the blood from his head and prevent a congestion of the brain. At nine P. M. he was somewhat easier, and his physicians think that if they can prevent a relapse he will recover. They will remain with him all night. He came to the city well. He has not been well for some days, and has been incessantly busy at letter-writing. He had very little breakfast this morning, and smoked five or six strong cigars during the morning, and then sitting several hour in that insulated cast-iron oven, the Senate chamber, with all the doors and windows closed to prevent the ingress of fresh air, was too much for his nervous system, which has finally given way. It is hoped that he will be able, in a short time before he can regain his health, as the shock he received to-day is of great severity.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Duke Broglie Gone to Versailles.

LONDON, May 22.—Duke Broglie, French Ambassador to England, has gone to Versailles, his son having been wounded in one of the recent engagements.

Escape of Rochefort.

Rochefort had, it appears, engaged apartments at Brussels, where he was expected Saturday night. He had a narrow escape from lynching at Versailles.

Marine News.

The steamship Paraguay, from London for New York, has returned to port and will be docked for repairs, having been damaged in a collision with the screw steamer Webb. The latter foundered immediately, and thirteen lives were lost.

Ashbury's new yacht Levonia has had a very successful trial.

The steamship Abyssinian, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and the Manxman, from Quebec, touched at Moville.

Liverpool Markets.

LONDON, May 22, 5 P. M.—Consols 93½. 5-20s of '62 90½; do 65 90½; do '67 92½; 10-40s 89.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7½@7¾d.

Breadstuffs weak and unchanged.

Pork 62s 6d. Beef 105s. Lard 59s.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

There was great excitement at Erie, Pa., on Sunday. A prize fight came off on the beach near the city, between Barney McCulloch and Jack Flynn, Arthur Conway acting referee. The police did not interfere, and twenty-four rounds were fought, lasting one hour and forty minutes, when McCulloch threw up the sponge, not being able to come to. The affair originated in a dispute about a woman, which both wanted. After three or four squabbles, it was decided to settle the matter by a fight, and to fight it out according to the rules of the ring, and at the best man won.

Mrs. Writler, who was badly burned and her child killed by a coal oil explosion in St. Louis on Saturday, died Sunday from the effects of her injuries.

Mike Howard, while drunk, was run over by a train of cars at Shelbyville, Ind., yesterday, and instantly killed.

It is proposed to extend the system of weather reports and storm signals, now in use in the United States, to the Canada maritime provinces and the British Columbia. The light houses in different points of the dominion are to be used as stations. Four thousand dollars will be required. The estimate which is expected to defray the whole expenses of the undertaking.

William H. Clarke, news editor of the Baltimore *Sun* for the past twenty years, died Sunday afternoon, fifty-three years of age.

Horace Greeley made an excursion from Houston, Texas, yesterday, and personally hoisted his first railroad spike.

Hezekiah Smith, of New Jersey, has filed a bill in Chancery against J. A. Fay & Co., of Cincinnati, making an injunction and damages for alleged infringement of their patent mortticing machine.

A Mrs. Klein and child were precipitated into a privy vault at Cincinnati Sunday night by the breaking of the floor. Both were seriously injured, and it is feared one of the little is despaired of.

A German peace festival will be held in Buffalo, New York, Monday next. It bids fair to be the largest demonstration of the kind ever held. Many societies have already signified their intention to be present.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Toronto Sunday morning. The vibration extended over ten seconds. No damage was done. The shocks were felt in Quebec, Ottawa, and other places.

An application was made yesterday in the United States Court at Cincinnati for continuance in the case of the Government against Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis, Jr., indicted for certain offenses while Assessor of Internal Revenue, described by a physician's affidavit that for some time he has been suffering from softening of the brain, and safety to life depends upon relief from all exciting causes.

The United States District Court's attention was yesterday called to the fact that United States prisoners confined in the county jail at Cincinnati were in some instances permitted to enjoy the freedom of the city, during which time they indulge on the stand to substantiate the charges. The Court decided that hereafter prisoners committed and sentenced should be to the Ohio Penitentiary.

I General Butler appeared before the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations, in Boston, yesterday, and read a letter making a twenty-four page pamphlet, which he has published, in reply to that of Senator Ames, of Mississippi, in which he reviews and generally condemns the treaty of Washington. He will probably secure the rejection of the treaty.

It is stated that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have been made residuary legatee of the estate of John C. Brooks, of Portland Maine, and will realize therefrom some $70,000, and by the terms of the will, after the decease of Mrs. Brooks the Board will receive the further sum of $50,000, the income of which she is to receive during her lifetime.

For Treasurer.

In another column will be found the card of A. J. Cochran, Esq., the present incumbent of the city Treasurer's office, announcing himself as a candidate for re-election, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election. Mr. Cochran has made an efficient and faithful officer, and will doubtless find many warm friends in the canvass.

The Wilkesarre correspondent of the Scranton *Republican* knows of a mule that has been brought up in the coal mines, and understands what it is expected to do so well that when pulling a loaded car up a slope, and finding that its strength is not holding out, it will catch hold of a rib with its teeth, and thus keep the car in one position until the driver succeeds in blocking the wheel.

NON-EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

Second Quadrennial Session of the Methodist General Conference.

Reports of the Committees on Temperance, Sunday Schools, Ministerial Education and Missions—Fraternal Greetings from the Messengers of the Methodist Protestant Conference—The Responses—Appointment of Fraternal Messengers.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Conference convened yesterday morning, and was opened with religious exercises, conducted by Rev. G. B. McElroy, of Adrian College. The roll was called and the minutes read and approved.

Rev. J. Burns, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an item relative to the supervision of annual Conferences over the appointment or transfer of pastors.

Rev. Alexander Clark, Chairman of the Committee on the Compilation of a new hymn book, submitted a report of the work assigned.

On motion of J. Burns the hour of meeting was changed from 9 A. M. to 8 A. M.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

R. B. Smith, from the Committee on Temperance, submitted a report, as follows:

WHEREAS, The misery, poverty and death caused by intemperance, the great and growing sin of our nation, should rouse the church to more vigorous opposition to the cursed traffic in intoxicating drinks; therefore,

Resolved, That we reaffirm the teaching of Methodism on the iniquitous practice of indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors, and that we recommend to our preachers everywhere to use whatever influence they have, both in and out of the pulpit, to lessen and destroy this pest and curse of society, which is despoiling our young men, and sapping the foundation of our republic.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the entire membership of our Church to so identify themselves with all legitimate efforts to put forth in a great and good cause, and to so labor for its success that our Church itself shall become what the great founder of our Common Methodism instituted and labored for—one of the most efficient temperance organization in the land.

Rev. J. B. Luce, from the Committee on Sunday Schools, submitted a report.

Rev. M. V. B. Evans, from the Committee on Memorials, submitted a report, in which various amendments to the Discipline were recommended.

Rev. J. Burns reported items in reference to persons uniting with the church having conscientious scruples on the ordinance of baptism. The recommendation was liberal, and will come up for further discussion.

Rev. J. H. Hamilton, from the Committee on Ministerial Education, reported. Among other items the report recommended that no young man who uses tobacco be assisted by the Board.

J. Burns read a petition signed by various ministers not members of the General Conference, in reference to certain technicalities on the subject of baptism, and on the prospect of a catechism for the children, south of the church. Referred to the Executive Committee.

Rev. Mr. Bliss submitted the following, which, on motion, was referred:

WHEREAS, The members of the Methodist Church of the present day are very much in need of a proper understanding of our ecclesiastic economy, therefore be it

Resolved, By this General Conference that it shall be the duty of all pastors in their several charges, in the first month in the year, to read, or cause to be read, the Discipline in their congregations as often as deemed necessary, the general rules and such parts of the Discipline as may be found necessary to show the true character of our church government.

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The steamship Paraguay, from London for New York, has returned to port and will be docked for repairs, having been damaged in a collision with the screw steamer Webb. The latter foundered immediately, and thirteen lives were lost.

Ashbury's new yacht Levonia has had a very successful trial.

The steamship Abyssinian, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and the Manxman, from Quebec, touched at Moville.

Liverpool Markets.

LONDON, May 22, 5 P. M.—Consols 93½. 5-20s of '62 90½; do 65 90½; do '67 92½; 10-40s 89.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7½@7¾d.

Breadstuffs weak and unchanged.

Pork 62s 6d. Beef 105s. Lard 59s.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

There was great excitement at Erie, Pa., on Sunday. A prize fight came off on the beach near the city, between Barney McCulloch and Jack Flynn, Arthur Conway acting referee. The police did not interfere, and twenty-four rounds were fought, lasting one hour and forty minutes, when McCulloch threw up the sponge, not being able to come to. The affair originated in a dispute about a woman, which both wanted. After three or four squabbles, it was decided to settle the matter by a fight, and to fight it out according to the rules of the ring, and at the best man won.

Mrs. Writler, who was badly burned and her child killed by a coal oil explosion in St. Louis on Saturday, died Sunday from the effects of her injuries.

Mike Howard, while drunk, was run over by a train of cars at Shelbyville, Ind., yesterday, and instantly killed.

It is proposed to extend the system of weather reports and storm signals, now in use in the United States, to the Canada maritime provinces and the British Columbia. The light houses in different points of the dominion are to be used as stations. Four thousand dollars will be required. The estimate which is expected to defray the whole expenses of the undertaking.

William H. Clarke, news editor of the Baltimore *Sun* for the past twenty years, died Sunday afternoon, fifty-three years of age.

Horace Greeley made an excursion from Houston, Texas, yesterday, and personally hoisted his first railroad spike.

Hezekiah Smith, of New Jersey, has filed a bill in Chancery against J. A. Fay & Co., of Cincinnati, making an injunction and damages for alleged infringement of their patent morticing machine.

A Mrs. Klein and child were precipitated into a privy vault at Cincinnati Sunday night by the breaking of the floor. Both were seriously injured, and it is feared one of the little is despaired of.

A German peace festival will be held in Buffalo, New York, Monday next. It bids fair to be the largest demonstration of the kind ever held. Many societies have already signified their intention to be present.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Toronto Sunday morning. The vibration extended over ten seconds. No damage was done. The shocks were felt in Quebec, Ottawa, and other places.

An application was made yesterday in the United States Court at Cincinnati for continuance in the case of the Government against Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis, Jr., indicted for certain offenses while Assessor of Internal Revenue, described by a physician's affidavit that for some time he has been suffering from softening of the brain, and safety to life depends upon relief from all exciting causes.

The United States District Court's attention was yesterday called to the fact that United States prisoners confined in the county jail at Cincinnati were in some instances permitted to enjoy the freedom of the city, during which time they indulge on the stand to substantiate the charges. The Court decided that hereafter prisoners committed and sentenced should be to the Ohio Penitentiary.

I General Butler appeared before the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations, in Boston, yesterday, and read a letter making a twenty-four page pamphlet, which he has published, in reply to that of Senator Ames, of Mississippi, in which he reviews and generally condemns the treaty of Washington. He will probably secure the rejection of the treaty.

It is stated that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have been made residuary legatee of the estate of John C. Brooks, of Portland Maine, and will realize therefrom some $70,000, and by the terms of the will, after the decease of Mrs. Brooks the Board will receive the further sum of $50,000, the income of which she is to receive during her lifetime.

For Treasurer.

In another column will be found the card of A. J. Cochran, Esq., the present incumbent of the city Treasurer's office, announcing himself as a candidate for re-election, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election. Mr. Cochran has made an efficient and faithful officer, and will doubtless find many warm friends in the canvass.

The Wilkesarre correspondent of the Scranton *Republican* knows of a mule that has been brought up in the coal mines, and understands what it is expected to do so well that when pulling a loaded car up a slope, and finding that its strength is not holding out, it will catch hold of a rib with its teeth, and thus keep the car in one position until the driver succeeds in blocking the wheel.

NON-EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

Second Quadrennial Session of the Methodist General Conference.

Reports of the Committees on Temperance, Sunday Schools, Ministerial Education and Missions—Fraternal Greetings from the Messengers of the Methodist Protestant Conference—The Responses—Appointment of Fraternal Messengers.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Conference convened yesterday morning, and was opened with religious exercises, conducted by Rev. G. B. McElroy, of Adrian College. The roll was called and the minutes read and approved.

Rev. J. Burns, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an item relative to the supervision of annual Conferences over the appointment or transfer of pastors.

Rev. Alexander Clark, Chairman of the Committee on the Compilation of a new hymn book, submitted a report of the work assigned.

On motion of J. Burns the hour of meeting was changed from 9 A. M. to 8 A. M.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

R. B. Smith, from the Committee on Temperance, submitted a report, as follows:

WHEREAS, The misery, poverty and death caused by intemperance, the great and growing sin of our nation, should rouse the church to more vigorous opposition to the cursed traffic in intoxicating drinks; therefore,

Resolved, That we reaffirm the teaching of Methodism on the iniquitous practice of indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors, and that we recommend to our preachers everywhere to use whatever influence they have, both in and out of the pulpit, to lessen and destroy this pest and curse of society, which is despoiling our young men, and sapping the foundation of our republic.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the entire membership of our Church to so identify themselves with all legitimate efforts to put forth in a great and good cause, and to so labor for its success that our Church itself shall become what the great founder of our Common Methodism instituted and labored for—one of the most efficient temperance organization in the land.

Rev. J. B. Luce, from the Committee on Sunday Schools, submitted a report.

Rev. M. V. B. Evans, from the Committee on Memorials, submitted a report, in which various amendments to the Discipline were recommended.

Rev. J. Burns reported items in reference to persons uniting with the church having conscientious scruples on the ordinance of baptism. The recommendation was liberal, and will come up for further discussion.

Rev. J. H. Hamilton, from the Committee on Ministerial Education, reported. Among other items the report recommended that no young man who uses tobacco be assisted by the Board.

J. Burns read a petition signed by various ministers not members of the General Conference, in reference to certain technicalities on the subject of baptism, and on the prospect of a catechism for the children, south of the church. Referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Bliss submitted the following, which, on motion, was referred:

WHEREAS, The members of the Methodist Church of the present day are very much in need of a proper understanding of our ecclesiastic economy, therefore be it

Resolved, By this General Conference that it shall be the duty of all pastors in their several charges, in the first month in the year, to read, or cause to be read, the Discipline in their congregations as often as deemed necessary, the general rules and such parts of the Discipline as may be found necessary to show the true character of our church government.

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Mr.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT E. HEATH, of Schuylkill.

YESTERDAY'S *Chronicle* appeared in a neat and tasteful new spring dress. We are glad to observe this evidence of increasing prosperity on the part of our enterprising and well deserving neighbor.

In consequence of its incorporation with the German Confederation the Baden Government has decided to abolish all foreign legations. The measure will come into force on the first of November.

THE people of Canada do not take kindly to the High Commission treaty. Its fishery clauses stick in their gills like the barbs of a hook, and they declare they will oppose it to the last gasp. It will probably be another case of the maiden who "vowing she would ne'er consent, consented."

"BUTLER in eclipse and rigged with curses dark," the pirate ship of the Commune has gone down in a frightful conflagration befitting its origin and its history. Such a cauldron of hideous passions and moral misery as that which has seethed in Paris during the last three months let us hope the world may never again witness. Our special cable dispatches tell the whole awful story. We have no comment to make, nor is any needed.

VALLANDIGHAM says that the new Democratic platform, as laid down by himself, is "not a departure, but a return—the restoration of the Democratic party once more to the ancient platform of progress and reform." In view of the far lapses from political rectitude which are thus frankly admitted, we respectfully suggest the following motto for inscription on its battle banners: "We have erred and strayed from good ways like lost sheep."

HORACE GREELEY is received in the South with every mark of welcome and distinction, Democrats vieing with Republicans in showing him attention. This is the first southern visit which the philosopher has made. He is a man who has his eyes and ears open, and we may be sure that while he will tell the truth to the people of that section while among them, he will also tell the truth *about* them when he returns home. And this is what is needed above all else, for it is essential to the removal of all causes of difference, and the supersedure of a dead part of enmity by a living present of equal laws and equal rights.

OUR attention has been directed to the fact that in our special telegraphic report of the Republican State Convention it is stated "that the State Central Committee for the ensuing year shall be constituted of the same *members*, and in the usual way." The word "members" should have been printed *numbers*. The error has escaped the notice of some of our country exchanges, who have copied the proceedings from the COMMERCIAL, and we make the correction lest some should be led to believe that there is to be no change in the committee. A typographical error also occurs in the fourth resolution of the platform, in which it is declared that the return of the Democrats to power must evidently be attended with "the *improvement* of the State and National credit," etc. The word "improvement" should have been printed *impairment*.

ONE of the witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate KU-KLUX Investigation Committee, was Judge RUSSELL, of North Carolina. It appears that his testimony contained a number of truths quite unpalatable to the Democracy of his State. At least the press denounced him most vigorously, while, believing him unable to substantiate his statements, the grand jury of one of the counties of his district called upon him for evidence to indict the parties guilty of the offenses charged. The request was very promptly and unexpectedly complied with, and the grand jury, much against their will, it is well known, was forced to find indictments against a dozen or more of their neighbors and friends. The offenders are now in jail at Wilmington, awaiting trial. This is a pretty good illustration of the devil's chickens coming home to roost. They have been caged according to law; now let us see whether they will be cooked in the same manner.

IT is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to take measures for reducing the accumulation of bank deposits in New York. The plan suggested by New York financiers is to have all bank notes received at the Treasury sorted out and forwarded to the redeeming agencies for payment. It is claimed that this would be a very effective means of checking the unhealthy plethora of the New York money market, and that the Secretary of the Treasury has power to do this under existing legislation, since by holding national bank notes the Treasury virtually lends money to the issuing banks without interest, and the notes being payable on demand, no bank can object to its notes being sorted and sent home in accordance with its law. It is claimed as a further advantage of the plan, that by lying in the vaults of the banks to which they belong until the moment arrives when there is a legitimate demand for an increased volume of currency, the throwing of these notes into the general current of circulation can be more easily and instantly effected.

THE New York *Herald* thinks VALLANDIGHAM is the PHIL. SHERIDAN of his party, because "he has sent the old Democratic leaders whirling in every direction." Well, even if we grant that he has pluck and daring, it remains to be seen how large a force he will be able to enroll under his banner. It is true that SHERIDAN'S victories were largely the result of his splendid generalship, but it is also true that they were largely due to the magnificent fighting qualities of his men. He took the responsibility, but his troops were willing that he should take it. The soul of his army was as the soul of one man. How is it with VALLANDIGHAM—has he the backing? Judging from the general tenor of the Southern press, we should infer not. Moreover, the question will very probably arise as to where VAL. got his commission constituting him commander-in-chief of the Democratic forces. There are a large number of veteran chiefs of that organization who look upon the new leader as an upstart, and fancy themselves entitled to principal command, or at least to an influential voice in the councils of war. Democracy can hardly be called "harmonious" at the present juncture. But you must agree upon your plan of battle before you can win it, Sir Knights.

PHILANTHROPY GONE MAD.

The spread of liberal ideas in England has of late been so rapid, and the working classes have been so outspoken in their avowal of Democratic principles, that Mr. JOHN RUSKIN, the art critic, has thought it incumbent upon him to address himself to the solution of the vexed question, and settle it beyond peradventure. Some time ago we mentioned the fact that this distinguished *literateur* was engaged in writing a series of letters to the working men of England, covering the whole ground of the labor question. In his fourth epistle he had progressed so far as to render it safe to inform his wondering auditors that "THESEUS invented mixed vegetable soup." He has now, in his fifth communication, fully developed his plan for the civilization and humanization of the teeming millions of pauperized toilers of that overpopulated country. His theory is that railroads, steam engines and labor saving machinery have been the procuring cause of all the misery and starvation which afflict England—diabolic in their origin and influences, and he therefore proposes to abolish them as soon as possible. To this end he makes an appeal to the "landlords, masters, tenants, and workingmen," to give the tenth of what they have now and of what they earn hereafter, to be devoted to the purchase of land in England, which is not to be built upon, but made "beautiful, peaceful and fruitful," in the following manner: There are to be no steam engines upon it, and no railroads. When it is desired to go anywhere, or to send anything to market, the same is to be done "quietly and safely" on foot, "on the backs of beasts," or in carts or boats. There is to be plenty of vegetables in the gardens, and plenty of corn and grass in the fields, but "few bricks." Mr. RUSKIN dislikes bricks; they are not picturesque; whitewashed mud walls and thatched roofs present a far more attractive appearance. Then there is to be music, poetry and dancing, with "some art." Moreover, an effort is to be made to "make pots," after the manner of the Greeks. But Mr. RUSKIN must here speak for himself:

"The Greeks used to paint pictures of gods on their pots: we probably cannot do as much, but we may put some pictures of insects on them, and reptiles—butterflies and frogs, if nothing better. There was an excellent old potter in France, who used to put frogs and vipers into his dishes, to the admiration of mankind; we can surely put something nicer than that. Little by little, some higher art and imagination may manifest themselves among us, and feeble rays of science may dawn for us. Botany, though too dull to dispute the existence of flowers; and history, though too simple to question the nativity of men; nay, even perhaps an uncalculating and unconvinced wisdom, as of rude Magi, presenting, at such nativity, gifts of gold and frankincense."

To inaugurate this Arcadian millenium of unperverted labor Mr. RUSKIN proposes to set aside one tenth of his own income, which, we are sorry to learn, is quite inconsiderable, and which, should his insanity continue to grow upon him, will probably become still smaller. But this is his panacea for all the political and social ills of his country—to abolish all manufacturing industries, and restrict commerce to the raising of cabbages, which are to be transported to market at the rate of four miles an hour instead of forty. Surely it is a blessing to England that Mr. JOHN RUSKIN was ever born. Of course the working classes of that country will at once fall in with his view, ignore their political and social rights, and bend with awe-struck reverence before the mediæval symbols of religion and government which their benefactor proposes to set up. This is doubtless the reason why the laboring element has massed itself so solidly in this nineteenth century, has felt so conscious of its strength, and insisted so imperiously on employment and bread—that Mr. RUSKIN might hear himself talk. And now where are his friends, that he should be permitted to go at large?

TITLES MILITARY AND ACADEMICAL.

Foreigners have often asserted that Americans have a peculiar fondness for titles. Supposing the assertion correct, the penchant must be admitted even by their enemies to be rather a feible than a fault. For one palliation, they despise hereditary distinctions, and restrict their fancy to those titles which imply or seem to imply a certain self-acquired or individual superiority, or the public recognition of such excellence. The only titles which most of them value are those which their fellows spontaneously confer upon them. In the old days before the war, persons were certainly to be found here and there all over the country, who appeared much to relish the names which denoted military dignity and command. What more natural? These names were not bought, but were each a certificate of the estimation in which the person who bore it was held by the people, the fountain of honor. Even the man who had never been formally invested with any military rank, but who from time to time, or perhaps constantly, heard himself addressed as captain, or colonel, or general, could not help being now and then conscious of an agreeable titillation of the nerves, in the thought that he must be endowed with somewhat of the military air—of the "eye like Mars to threaten and command,"—how otherwise account for the designation? The address was surely much adapted to cherish a comfortable self-esteem, and to diffuse among the people a certain martial dignity of carriage. Its only bad effect was seen in those whose ideal of the military character was mean and false, generating swagger, bluster and similar deformities of manner. "The infliction of the military eye," sometimes practiced to justify the title and sometimes as a mere experiment, was also occasionally followed by unpleasant consequences among children and ladies of delicate nerves. But the war came, and by making the people familiar with its terrible realities, pretty much abolished the harmless dilettanteism to which we refer.

But are the Americans fonder of titles than the English are? Yes, it should really seem that they do grasp more eagerly after designations which are in themselves credentials of personal superiority. This taste is a characteristic of republicanism. The people being the fountain of honor, every man is naturally pleased with a distinction which indicates his own exaltation in the popular judgment. In the prevalence of this feeling we may possibly find the secret of the ridiculous, if not lamentable, degradation of the higher academical degrees among us. Properly a degree of the kind is a testimonial of superiority which owes all its real worth to the attested qualifications of the body which confers it and all its utility to the popular recognition of the elevation and purity of the source from which it is derived. The title bestows distinction and commands respect among the multitude. In the old countries where the system is more carefully guarded from abuse, an academical degree is of great practical value, capital which cannot be estimated in money, but which is at once an introduction to the best society and to profitable and respectable employment. The man entitled to do so seldom neglects when writing his name, to append the initial letters which denote his dignity. In the United States the traditional impression of this estimate of academical degrees is still so strong that in spite of facts, the possession of the distinction raises a certain presumption, especially among the simpler portion of the public in favor of the possessor. This impression, however, cannot continue much longer, in fact must become completely effaced unless a decided and general stand be speedily taken by those who alone have it in their power to arrest the process of degradation. The current to be resisted is vehement, as both candidates and colleges abound. Of the former many care little or not at all for anything in the degree but the honor, greater or less, which it secures them among the people; of the latter many either have no adequate feeling of the responsibility involved in their functions, or their feeling on the subject is quite overcome by the necessities of their condition. With them

"Tis avarice all, ambition is no more."

Avarice is really not too hard a word to apply to the eagerness for material aid, whether in the form of donations, bequests or tuition fees which impels a college president or board of trustees to forget or to disregard the higher obligations of their position. The candidate for such honors is frequently rather ridiculous than blameworthy, as he may fancy himself to have an indisputably valid claim to whatever honors a college can confer. If he had misgivings they are very likely to vanish on finding himself decorated, and receiving congratulations on his promotion.

It is, however, only just to acknowledge that within the last three or four years there have been manifest signs of a reaction against an abuse which for a while threatened the utter destruction of one of the most valuable features of the old academical system. In fact, the evil is of a kind to work out its own cure. Let an honorary degree cease to be a distinction, and even the most feeble minded ambition will cease to seek for it. Then, some effect was produced by indignant remonstrances from over the water. Serious alarm was felt in Great Britain, especially North of the Tweed, lest "the semi-lunar fardels," as Dr. Cox calls them, should de quite divested of their potency and fascination through the trifling of our colleges with the mystical symbols. One can fancy the disgust of an Edinburgh D.D. of the first rank on learning that the pastor of some wild Highland parish, had been raised to the same academical dignity with himself, by the act of a college in the backwoods of the United States. But the most effective agencies of all in producing the reaction to which we allude have been the awakening of a deeper interest in the higher education, and the elevation of the standard of scholarship in the colleges. In reference to academical titles the effect has been somewhat like the influence of the war regarding military titles. Doubtless before many years the result will be that mere titular distinction will seem valuable only as evidence of real acquisitions or actual position.

Irish and German Immigration.

A comparison of the number of German and Irish immigrants landing at New York in the last ten years is both curious and suggestive. Dating back to the year 1860 we have the following:

Year.	From Ireland.	From Germany.
1860	47,339	37,499
1861	25,784	27,130
1862	32,217	37,740
1863	91,157	25,009
1864	89,399	26,443
1865	70,472	52,451
1866	68,047	97,716
1867	65,434	117,591
1868	47,871	101,909
1869	66,204	99,605
1870	65,168	72,350
Total	701,135	795,198

There is certainly a remarkable correspondence between the footings of the two columns, if we consider the enormous aggregate.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One real estate agent at Newport has rented one hundred and two furnished cottages for the season, leaving only some twenty more to let. So great a demand for cottages was never known as this season.

Some months ago the Commissioner of Agriculture, Col. Capron, received from Ecuador, South America, a package of roots and bark of a shrub or tree called "Cunderango," found growing in abundance in that region, and represented as a specific for cancer. The Commissioner distributed the plant among leading medical professors and physicians of Washington, and one of them it seems has employed it with extraordinary and unlooked for success, in twenty days almost curing the mother of Vice President Colfax and other patients afflicted with cancer. A Boston physician of eminence has sent for the Cunderango, and orders from medical men in New York have been received, but it has been exhausted except what is necessary for the patients now using it. A physician sailed last week for South America to obtain an invoice of Cunderango immediately and forward it to Washington city, and to make himself acquainted with the history and peculiarities of the plant.

The question having been asked, if the Chinese are Darwinians, why or when the fashion of their Chimpanzee forefathers was so changed as to locate the "cah" on the back of his head, the Toledo *Blade* submits whether it is not possible that the backbone of the Chinaman is reversed, this being one of the possible "changes" which Mr. Darwin says may have happened. Pursuing this theory the *Blade* adds: "Thus the Chinese are remarkable for doing everything backwards, a habit which may be attributed to the reversed position of the spinal column. They begin at the end of a book and read forward, at the bottom and read from top to top, and at the right hand side of the page and read from the left. In mounting a horse they go upon the right side and throw the left leg over instead of the right. To them the very points of the compass are reversed, for they call us the 'western devils,' when our location is east of them."

A civil engineer of Milwaukee, John Gregory, in an article upon the lake tides, holds that the rise which has been observed in our great lakes is not due to the attraction of the sun and moon, but, as he believes, is the effect of lugubrious action. He shows that the beds of the lakes are not excavated by the action of the water moving to the ocean, because the bottom of Lake Superior is 594 feet below the surface of the ocean, and the bottom of Lake Michigan is 422 feet below the ocean.

A family in Morristown, New Jersey, recently narrowly escaped death by poisoning from wall paper. Shortly after dinner they were taken with all the symptoms of severe poisoning, the effects of which were traced to the meat procured that morning from the butcher. A piece of the veal was given to the cat, which died in ten or fifteen minutes after eating it. Investigation proved that the poison was conveyed to the meat from the hands of the lady who received it from the butcher, she having been engaged in laying wall paper—the poisonous dye ingredient combined and not removable by the people! Let the frauds in our governmental offices be intensified until they reach the amount in France, deprive our people of the right to remove dishonest town, county and State officials by ballot, centralize our government to the extent of that existing and maintained by the Versaillists, and we would have here spring up involuntarily a sentiment for resistance as strong and fierce as that of the Communists, or better, Communalists, at Paris. EDWARD KELBER.

A HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

Lafayette's Agreement to Serve the United States.

Among certain old papers lately found in the Treasury Department at Washington, is the original agreement made by Lafayette with Silas Deane, American Commissioner at Paris in 1776, to serve in the war of the Revolution. Here it is, as translated for the Cleveland *Herald* by Mr. Darius Lyman, who explains that Mr. Deane's name, which ought to follow the first paragraph, does not appear—probably because that part of the paper is duplicate. The signature of Lafayette is unquestionably genuine:

The desire manifested by the Marquis de La Fayette to serve in the armies of the United States of North America, and the interest he takes in the justice of the cause, inspiring him with a laudable opportunity to distinguish himself in the war, and as far as in him lies to render service therein; but being unable to bear for the present the charge of a regiment in a foreign country and to his crossing the seas, unless he shall go in the capacity of a general officer, I have deemed that I could not better serve the country and those under whose commission I act, than by conferring upon him, in the name of the honorable Congress, the rank of Major-General, which I beg the States to ratify and confirm to him, and to transmit him his commission therefor. From this date he may hold the same, and may rank with the general officers of the said States. His high birth, his connections, the great dispositions he possesses by his family in this Court, his large estates in this kingdom, his personal worth, his reputation of disinterestedness, and above all, his zeal for the freedom of our provinces, were of themselves sufficient inducements for me to promise him the rank of Major General, in the name of the said United States. In evidence thereof I have signed this document. Done at Paris this seventh day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

In the above conditions, I offer myself, and promise to leave, as and when Mr. Silas Deane shall judge proper, to serve the said States with all my feeble devotion without any compensation or special appointments, simply reserving to myself the liberty to return to Europe whenever my family or affairs shall call me.

Done at Paris the seventh of December, 1776.

LE MS DE LA FAYETTE.

Petroleum Freights to New York.

The New York *Bulletin* says the latest reported charges in the freight tariff discriminate more than ever against the metropolitan petroleum interest, at least the advantages expressed by the figures are all in favor of the Western interest and wholly against the interests of New York. The *Bulletin* adds:

Refined oil brought from the West to the New York market in barrel weight, including the barrels, each fifteen pounds per barrel more than the crude oil brought in bulk, which is a barrel of crude liberty to only seventy per cent. of refined oil. The lowest rate on refined oil in bulk is 90 cents per barrel from Cleveland to New York. The lowest rate on refined oil in barrels is \$1 25 per barrel. The rate on crude from the creek to Cleveland is forty cents per barrel, which make a total of \$1 65 per barrel from the Creek to New York *via* Cleveland. This rate, as against \$1 50 on crude direct to New York, and allowing fifty per cent of product that is worth only one-fifth of the value of refined oil, constituted a margin that amounted to several cents per barrel against us, exclusive of the value of the barrel itself in which the refined oil is brought from the west. Our refiners now allege that two railroad companies bring barreled refined oil from Cleveland at ninety-eight cents from the creek to Cleveland, makes \$1 38 per barrel freight on Cleveland refined oil delivered in New York, as against \$1 50 per barrel from the regions to New York. The margin is almost as low as the canal rate—that being ninety cents from Cleveland to New York. If these figures are exact—and the railroad companies have not yet contradicted them—they show a discrimination of twelve cents per barrel against us on freight alone, without considering the difference against us that exists in the thirty per cent. of relatively waste matter carried in a barrel of crude oil, and without counting the increased value of the barrel itself in this market. These items are of so great importance that the continuance of petroleum refining as a branch of metropolitan commerce depends on their being proved to be either incorrect or inexact.

The Cherokee Alphabet.

This alphabet was invented by a full-blooded Cherokee Indian, known among white people of Chalowaville, Ga., by the name of Dick Lossiny. When advanced in years, without any knowledge of the English language, he had wondered at seeing the white man "talk on paper." After a long study he undertook to open the way for his countrymen to the same accomplishment. He went to work making different characters upon the ground, exciting the surprise of all who observed him, and creating the impression that he was non compos mentis. When he had brought his studies to practical results he announced to his countrymen that he could talk on paper. This was received with contemptuous laughter. He was unable to induce any of his tribe to learn the alphabet, which consisted of about one hundred rude syllabic characters. He then went to the Cherokees settled in Arkansas, and was more successful in inducing them to learn his alphabet. He found a number of these Indians to write, and on his return to Georgia brought with him letters written by his pupils, and read them to the old Cherokees. They were now convinced that he had discovered the method of talking on paper, and became his pupils. This alphabet was afterward improved by Boudinot and others, but Dick Guess was its real father. His home was in what is now Knox's Quarter, near Alpine, Georgia.

The Sun's Blessing.

Sleepless people—and they are many in America—should court the sun. The very worst saporific is laudanum, and the very best sunshine. Therefore it is very plain that poor sleepers should pass as many hours in the day in sunshine, and as few as possible in the shade.

Many women are martyrs, and yet do not know it. They shut the sunshine yut of their houses and their hearts; they wear veils, they carry parasols, they do all possible to keep off the subtlest and yet most potent influence which is intended to give them strength and beauty and cheerfulness. Is it not time to change all this, and so get color and roses in our pale cheeks, strength in our weak backs, and courage in our timid souls? The women of America are pale and delicate; they may be blooming and strong, and the sunlight will be a powerful agent in this transformation. Will they not try it a year or two, and oblige thousands of admirers?—*Hearth and Home.*

A TRAVELER in Norway gives some particulars of the habits of the people which are in strong contrast to those of other countries making greater pretensions to civilization. He says: "During my travels in Norway, I never came across man or woman, however old or poor, that could not read, and very few that could not write. Education is compulsory, and schoolmasters appointed and paid by the Government, make regular visits to the distant and out of the way lying localities, and there set up school during a certain portion of the year. Though not strictly speaking a church going people, owing perhaps to the long distances that have to be traversed in order to reach the house of God, the Norwegians are certainly an intelligent people, of few appearances, but with a great deal of candor; who have a helping hand for a neighbor in trouble sooner than a piece of advice. And their treatment finds perhaps its best expression in the universal rule to the proprietors of the Norwegian steamer, who would as soon think of maltreating his own with and kin as his ponies and cattle, which feeling of regard for animals, however low in the scale, is perhaps again most happily and appropriately illustrated by the national custom of the Julo Nog or Christmas sheaf, the best and weightiest from the barn, which is on Christmas eve stuck upon a pole in front of every Norwegian farmer's house, that the small birds may participate in the abundance and joy of the anniversary of the birth of Him who was considerate, kind and loving toward all.

THE contrast between the stubborn exclusiveness of the Chinese and the liberal encouragements given to civilization, as we teach it, by the Japanese, exactly indicates the intellectual difference between those races. While China, content with the attainments of a thousand years ago, expands its strength in barring the door to foreign intercourse, Japan is opening her ports, granting franchises and stimulating commerce; the Chinamen who come to this country, come only to amass their wealth and return to die on comfortably in the "flowery kingdom," while the Japs, as we have learned to call them, are crossing the Pacific in numbers to attend our schools and colleges and take back the more precious stores of wisdom. Their prominent men visit us to catch the inspiration of our inventive genius, and take back machines to urge their own people to industrious toil. And in the rank of nations Japan will be to China what England is to Spain.

MR. H. LABOUCHERE, a member of the British Parliament, who recently published the diary of a "Disagreed Resident in Paris," bears strong testimony to the efficiency of Minister Washburne. "Diplomats," he says, "are little better than old women when they have to do with an emergency. Were it not for Mr. Washburne, who was brought up in the rough-and-ready life of the Far West, instead of serving an apprenticeship in courts and government offices, those who are still here would be perfectly helpless. They come to him at all moments, and although he cannot speak French, for all practical purposes he is worth more than all his colleagues put together." "How different," he exclaims elsewhere, "American diplomatists are to the prim old women who represent us abroad, with a staff of half a dozen dandies helping each other to do nothing, who have been taught to expend all who are not of the craft as their natural enemies."

THE YELLOW FEVER PLAGUE

Still Raging Fearfully in Buenos Ayres—Evacuation of the Stricken City.

A gentleman recently arrived in Baltimore confirms the deplorable picture of death in Buenos Ayres, which city he left on the 10th of April. The city, he said, was absolutely deserted, only, perhaps, one-fifth of the population remained inside; business was completely prostrated, scarcely twenty merchants met on Change. Every one who could flee had fled, or was about fleeing. Said he, never was a people visited with such a frightful calamity. Just before he left Buenos Ayres, on the 8th of April, the deaths from yellow fever exceeded six hundred per day. He estimated that at least 25,000 had died of the loathsome disease already, and there were fully 15,000 sick, the most of whom would doubtless never recover. The epidemic was increasing rapidly, and almost to a man the native physicians had become terror-stricken and fled leaving their suffering patients to the mercenful cars of foreign doctors, whose ranks were being swiftly depleted by the dreadful malady. In one instance there were eleven persons in a family down with the malady, and father, mother, brother and sister followed each other to the grave in rapid succession. The last of the family, a lovely daughter, who had for days struggled nobly against the terrible fatigue she was called upon to endure, in not only nursing but burying her dear father, mother, brother and sisters, was finally herself stricken down and died a wretched death, amid all the horrors of the black vomit in its most hideous form, alone and unattended, and it is said that days elapsed before her decomposed remains were discovered and interred.

Private advices from Buenos Ayres by the steamship North America, just arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro, dated April 3, present a more fearful picture of the ravages of the pestilential fever in the city of Buenos Ayres than the sickening details already published. A prominent merchant in the plague ridden city, whose family had fled to the little village of Belgrano, writes that the fever was getting worse and worse and more malignant day after day; that it had increased to such a fearful extent that the death rate amounted to between six and seven hundred each day, and that this frightful declination occurred among a population reduced by flight and fever from 220,000 to scarcely 25,000. The national Government of the Argentine republic issued a decree closing the Government banks, custom house and all public offices until the 1st of May, in order that the city might be thoroughly evacuated and disinfected. The gentleman further says that all the mercantile houses had, in consequence of the decree, closed their doors, and should the epidemic not have subsided by the first of the month, the Governmental decree would be renewed until it had. An extract from a letter written April 14, at Montevideo, which is only forty leagues from the stricken capital, speaks of the city of Buenos Ayres as more desolate than the darkest pictures which history has given us of Egyptian solitude and agonized suffering. Even the vegetation seems to have been infected by the malaria, and in the gardens once embowered in bloom, and along the once gay thoroughfares so recently redolent with the stately and noble palm, everything is wilted and wasted by neglect or withered and deadened by the scorching rays of an almost torrid sun. All is dead or dying. A pall appears to hang over the doomed precincts, and the sad silence of all that is left of a large city now in its death-throes, is only interrupted by the sound of the carriage of the harsh clattering of cart after cart as they rumble over the rubble stones, hastily bearing their dead burdens to the adjacent cemeteries. Reports from Montevideo also state that the government decree advising the general suspension of business and the evacuation of the city by all except the few designated to care for the sick, had proved ineffectual, and that the military had been called upon and forced to compel those disposed to remain within the limits of the scourged city to leave their dwellings and flee for their lives. Nearly every one of the better classes, of course, who could leave, had long ago left, but a shiftless population seemed to have seized the poorer people huddled along the quays, water fronts, and the outskirts of the city, which induced them to make no exertion or effort for the salvation of their lives, and stupidly courted death amid the filthy and ferreted hovels in which they dwelled until forcibly ejected by the authorities. All advices from the ill-fated city give the gratifying intelligence that in this sad time the American residents stand by each other faithfully, and a whole catalogue of heroes might be given, whose noble self-sacrifice and heroism has reflected unbounded praise and honor upon the race.

There seemed to be no prospect of any mitigation in the malignancy of the epidemic until the appearance of cool weather and frost, which fortunately generally appears about the latter part of May.

STATE POLITICS.

Says the Harrisburg *State Journal:* "Morrow B. Lowry, when in Harrisburg a few days since, notified his friends that he intended to return to the Senate. He says he does not get into the nomination and secure an election without any trouble.

The Republican candidates for Assembly, thus far announced, in Crawford county, are: Samuel Minor, of Titusville; Dr. J. H. Gray, of Cambridge; W. H. Gilmore, of Conneautville, and H. F. Peck, of Meadville township. The primary meetings will be held on Friday, June 2d.

The Democratic State Convention meets at Harrisburg to-morrow. The following is a list of candidates: Auditor General—Gen. Wm. McCandless, of Philadelphia; Dr. Markley, of Norristown; D. H. Newman, of Easton; Captain W. C. Skinner, of Chambersburg. Gen. Wm. F. Conner, of Greensburg. Surveyor General—Colonel Cooper, and T. Hughes, his personal worth, his reputation for disinterestedness, and above all, his zeal for the freedom of our provinces, were of themselves sufficient inducements for me to promise him the rank of Major General, in the name of the said United States. In evidence thereof I have signed this document. Done at Paris this seventh day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

THE ROBIN.

My old Welsh neighbor over the way
Crept slowly out in the sun of spring,
Pushed from her ears the locks of gray,
And listened to hear the robin sing.

Her grandson, playing at marbles, stopped,
And cried in sport, as boys will do,
Tossed a stone at the bird, which hopped
From bough to bough in the apple-tree.

"Nay!" said the grandmother, "have you not heard,
My poor bad boy! of the fiery pit
And how, deep by deep, this sacred bird
Carries the water that quenches it?

He brings cool dew in his little bill,
And lets it fall on the scales of sin;
You can see the mark on his red breast still
Of fires that scorch as he drops it in.

My poor Ben shudder! my breast burned bird,
Singing so sweet from limb to limb,
Very dear to the heart of our Lord
Is he who pities the least like Him!"

"Amen!" I said to the beautiful myth
Sing, bird of God, in my heart as well!
Each good thought is a fire-drop which
To cool and lessen the fires of hell.

Prayers of love like raindrops fall,
Tears of pity quench and allay
And dear to the heart of our Lord are all
Who suffer like Him in this world's day!

—*J. G. Whittier in Yuse Atlantic.*

You Haven't Tried Them.

Victim of debility, who is "responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried Hostetter 's Bitters.

Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It is easy to see from your condition that you haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Nervous invalid, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely. But you can be brought round for all that.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters!

Friend, on whom fever and ague alternately blows hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? O, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the regulation nostrums. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pangs that now rack you.

You have not tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the nervines of the pharmacopœia. If they have done you no good, it is not your fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality, nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

For all the above named complaints the Bitters are absolute specifics.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL
Formerly NIXON HOUSE.
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.
FRANK M. KERR,
PROPRIETOR.

Fifth Ave. House,
OPPOSITE NEW OPERA HOUSE,
ON
EUROPEAN PLAN.
The Best Accommodations.
The Largest Billiard Room in the State.
The Best Place in the City where Pure and Unadulterated Liquors can be obtained.
Cigar Emporium Unapproachable,
W. H. STROUP,
PROPRIETOR.

St. Clair Hotel,
Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.
GILMOUR & SONS, Proprietors.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, located in the center of the city, fronting the Battle Monument, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is near all the Public Buildings, and is reached by the Calvert Street Cars, which pass the Hotel every five minutes from all directions. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN ELEGANT STYLE, with all the modern improvements, the Rooms are well Ventilated and Furnished with an eye to the comfort of its guests. The Building has a thorough organized Fire Department, including the Pigtacy's Fire Escape, and the upper stories are reached by an Elevator. The Proprietors are well known in connection with the far-famed "Rotaw House," that further comment is unnecessary.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
ARCH STREET ABOVE SEVENTH
PHILADELPHIA.
G. W. MULLIN..... A. G. MULLIN.
Terms, $3 00 a Day.
The above Hotel, entirely new in all respects and newly and elegantly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.
G. W. MULLIN & BRO.,
PROPRIETORS.

WILLIAM KREBS,
ICE DEALER
NO. 351 RIVER AVE., ALLEGHENY.
Orders addressed to WM. KREBS, 341 River avenue, Allegheny City, will receive prompt attention.
Wagons running in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DRS. JORDAN AND DAVIESON,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice, they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their Branch Office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their Head Office, 1,625 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Their important Medical Work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents. All Letters will receive immediate attention. Address
1,625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.
SUITS, SUITS
Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.
Moorhouse AND Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue.
We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of
LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.
A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
PURE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE
LACE CURTAINS and NETS
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.
21 Fifth Avenue.

BANKS AND BANKERS.
Tenth Ward Bank
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, MAY 22d, 1871,
No. 675 Penn Avenue,
Corner Seventeenth street,
Pittsburgh, Penna.
CAPITAL..... $125,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Foreign Exchanges bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe.
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
And other SECURITIES bought and sold. COLLECTIONS made on all the principal points of the United States, Europe and Canada.
WM. VARNUM..... President.
G. FRAETSCH..... Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas N. Miller, J. Ludwig Koethen,
Joseph Reamer, Nicholas Holl,
Isaac McClurkan, C. Zoeller,
C. F. Marchand, R. Koenig,
Wm. Varnum.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
AGENTS FOR
New Government Loan.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
A. BRADLEY..... President.
W. VANKIRK..... Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR..... Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
☞ Sight Drafts on London.

JEWELRY.
HANDSOME GOLD CHAINS
FOR LADIES AND GENTS.
Fine Plated Ware,
STERLING SILVER WARE,
WATCHES,
Lazarus' Perfected Spectacles,
AT
ORR'S JEWELRY STORE,
111 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
THE LATEST STYLES
OF
LADIES' WATCHES
AND
FINE JEWELRY,
Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at
W. W. WATTLES',
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Streets.
An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.
AMERICAN
WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES.
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is pronounced by all to be the best in America (excepting the Frodsham). Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
102 SECOND AVENUE.
These Are the Leading Prices
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10c.	20c.	25c.	$1 00.	$1 25.	$1 50.	$2 00.	$2 50.

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BANKERS,
Fourth Avenue, 2nd Wood Street,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR
FUNDED LOAN
OF
1880, 1885 and 1900.
Subscription Books Now Open.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. MYAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
$100,000
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad
Six Per Cent. Bonds,
(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)
For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, having precedence of the 7 per cents; are dated 1868, run thirty years, interest payable February and August.
IRA B. MYAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, May 22, 1871.

The movements in local monetary affairs were rather tame to-day, and the demand from first-class borrowers was quite light. There is, however, very generally a steady request from a class of borrowers who will take money wherever it can be obtained, and if they are not able to return it at maturity of their obligations, will strive to carry it along with frequent renewals. This class of paper is necessarily taken at high rates, because in many cases the risks are great.

—Local stocks were very quiet to-day, and sellers were as scarce as buyers. Transactions, of course, were light, but there are no changes to report in prices.

—Government bonds dull and a fraction off. The market is dull, and the prospects for another rise rather dubious.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111⅛	111⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111½	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅜	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113⅞	114
10-60s	109⅛	109⅜
Gold	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	111½
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	109⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅞
United States Funded Loan	94
Central Pacific Railroad	102
Currency Pacific	115⅝

—The upward speculation in gold, remarks the New York *Daily Bulletin*, was checked by the lower rates for foreign exchange, and by the fact that "calls" to the amount of $2,500,000 at 112, held by several leading "bulls," expired to-day. The holders of the "calls" have been trying to advance the price for days past, but found to-day that they would have to buy so large an amount as to leave no profit in the transaction. There are good reasons why gold should rule higher, and unless the new Government loan is received more favorably on the other side than is now expected it is likely the premium will be higher within the next thirty days. The "short" interest in the market is large, but is very obstinate about covering, as there is an indefinite idea that the Treasury in some way or other will bring the premium down, or at least prevent any considerable advance. The Treasury sold $2,000,000 gold on Thursday last, and paid out during the week on account of interest, &c., $2,921,432 06. The customs receipts amounted to $2,752,424 48. The specie export appears in detail elsewhere.

—The Sunday editor of the New York *Herald* says: The stock market has been, on the whole, steady to-day and quiet, with, however, the special activity in a few shares, viz: Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, New York Central and Erie. The business was moderately active up to the hour of close after the appearance of the bank statement, when Lake Shore advanced to 113¾, one broker purchasing all the shares. There is further talk of a contemplated scrip dividend, in this stock, which, it is now said, will be made on the basis of 43 to 100 shares, for which 25 per cent. cash will be required. This will raise between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars, or, say, $700,000, and place at the disposal of the company the sum of $5,750,000, which it is intended to use in completing a double track. The want of this accommodation is asserted to be the reason why the Vanderbilts can't get a 5 per cent. dividend, and that its construction is confidently looked forward to to produce this result. Erie was dull-to-day, without entirely losing the confidence of the street, which it has so often before betrayed. The transactions indicated more sellers, however, than buyers in their results.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says: In financial affairs matters are seldom more stagnant than at present. This is true to-day not only here, but in all other cities of the Union. The country is buying comparatively few goods, and has not been selling much produce. There is just uncertainty enough about the future of prices for breadstuffs to discourage speculation, and the demand for money is therefore very light. That is nothing to the railway stocks in which the accumulation of money in the cities seem to find a field for investment, and even those have not been advanced as much as would naturally have been expected considering the abundance of money.

Notwithstanding all the talk during the last month or two about the inflation of stocks, three-fourths of the railroads on the list are no higher than at this time last year, and some of the most prominent stocks are lower.

—The *Financial Bulletin* says: The stock speculation has been strong, but not particularly active. The indications are that the cliques will engineer a considerable rise between now and the 1st of July, and it is not unlikely that the public may be tempted to come in, so that a season of activity may be looked for. The features to-day have been Lake Shore, New York Central and Hudson, Erie, Northwest, Ohio and Mississippi, New Jersey Central, Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail, the fluctuations of each of which appear elsewhere. There are two pools in Lake Shore, which are working harmoniously at present. They are unanimously bullish on the stock will go to 120, and will be made worth that price. It should be said that in these pools are included a number of masters of the roads. From all we hear the programme in view is something like the following: The capital stock, which now stands at $58,000,000 will be increased to $60,000,000, that being the nominal amount, although only $35,000,000 are issued. Holders will have privilege of taking the new stock proportionately on payment in cash to the company of 40 per cent. The company could give the company the cash necessary to double track the entire line of the road from Buffalo to Chicago. With it is understood, will cost from 6,000,000 to $7,000,000. It is claimed that when the road is laid the road can do the business that will profitably earn $6,000,000 capital, in addition to paying the interest on its bonded debt. The road is certainly a good one, and as a property to own always have a large business. The popular way, since Commodore Vanderbilt's last example in Central and Hudson, of profitably managing roads is to discount the future largely, and this watering, or stock dividend, is the explanation of the example issued and not paid for, would be but a fresh illustration of Commodore Vanderbilt's pet theory.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at W. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 31, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Ro. Scrip	95	95	95¼	95	95	94¾
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Reading	114⅝	114¾	115	115	114⅝	115
Erie	27	27¼	27	27	27	27
Mich. Cent.	127	127	127	127	127	127
Lake Shore	114	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114⅝
Illinois Cent.	138	138	138	138	138	138
Pac. Mail	128	128	127	127	127	127
N. Y. C.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
No. pref.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Rock Island	115¾	115¾	116	116	115¾	116
Ft. Wayne	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ohio & Miss.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Wabash	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Ft. Wayne	93¾	93	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio & Miss.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Atlantic & Pac.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
Canton	84	84	84	84	84	84
Quicksilver	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Atlantic & Pac.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Wells, F. & Co.	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Quicksilver	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
American Ex.	55	55	55	55	55	55
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN APRIL.

	1871.	1870.	Incrs.	Decrs.
Central Pacific	$ 337,250	$ 250,000	$ 87,250	$ ----
Chicago & Alton	396,654	347,076	49,618	----
Chicago & Ind.	96,946	73,046	23,900	----
Illinois Central	598,661	566,782	32,374	----
Marietta & Cin.	179,172	166,300	11,872	----
Missouri Central	31,000	27,500	3,500	----
Mo. & St. Paul	482,854	443,145	40,351	----
Ohio & Miss.	1,000,000	971,710	----	27,283
Pacific of Missouri	253,456	279,541	5,873	----
St. L. & Iron Mt.	190,000	180,000	10,000	----
W. & W.	442,910	318,000	125,511	----
Wabash	1,000,000	1,086,400	----	86,400
Total	$ 4,792,238	$ 4,426,649	$ 550,104	$ 113,715

The prospect of large earnings in the current month seems to be very good—the freight movement of this latter will be largely increased over that of May, 1870, and the passenger traffic should also be increased, particularly on those roads leading to the Pacific coast, as the disturbances in Europe will give an important influence in turning the tide of tourist travel towards California during the rest of the season.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission as if he became terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well-insured property; notes on mortgages on city or allegheny county real estate.

New York Hop Market.

May 20.—The market is quiet, but firm. There is more inquiry both from shippers and brewers, but buyers and sellers are apart in their views, and business is not brought to a head. The stock of prime parcels is about exhausted. The sales embrace about 80 bales of good to the best grades of 1870 at 30@35c, and 1871 at 50@55c. The receipts continue large for the season, but the bulk of them are of grades not wanted. The arrivals so far this month are 7,400 bales, against 98,254 bales same time last season. Exports this season, 9,155 bales; same time last year, 25,805 bales.

Mr. Emmett Wells, in his circular of yesterday, says: Our special London correspondent writes at length under date of April 26, that the tone pervades our market, and all descriptions of hops show decided tendency to improve in value; fine grades may even now be quoted 2@3d higher. The majority of the growers who hold stock seem indisposed to sell at present, and those of the growers of the coming crop. A good demand prevails for 1868, English, large quantities of which change hands at prices ranging from 8s to 10s 8 pocket.

The Cooperstown *Journal* of the 15th inst. says: The old yards did not look as well as usual this spring, and many of the new yards are rather backward. The number of acres under cultivation in the great hop district of New York will probably be reduced at one-eighth less than last year. It is too early to make any predictions as to the probable yield.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, May 22, 1871.

REMARKS.—The opening of the markets this week gives token that the same activity which ruled last week will be fully maintained. Monday is usually the dullest day of the week, country dealers not reaching the city in time to make selections and purchases; yet the business thoroughfares presented an animated appearance, and vast amounts of boxes, barrels, etc., were being received and shipped. Heavy consignments of vegetables and fruits are arriving by the Connellsville Railroad from Baltimore, so much so that prices are not so steep as a few days ago. For example, radishes, pieplup, hard and finely flavored, sell at $4 @5@6 00 per bbl; new turnips, large size, $4 00 per bbl; full polished peas $5 00 per bbl; new potatoes $7 00 per bbl; good sized cucumbers $4 50 per bushel box. These are the prices to-day—what they may be to-morrow we will not predict—surely not higher. Having no important changes to note in the general rulings of the market we omit quotations in detail.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, May 22, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny yards, during the week, are the greater portion of which came from Chicago, and the balance from Ohio and Pennsylvania, making in all about 750 head on sale this morning. The run, compared with last week, was 199 head more, and the constituted rather an over supply for the market. The quality of the cattleon sale was very good, being mostly small, thick, fat, pony steers, weighing in the neighborhood of 1,000 lbs. The prices established were lower than last week, from ¼ to ½c. and the market rather slow, though most all the cattle were sold. One drover reports having obtained prices fully as good as last week, and the fact seemed to give him a great deal satisfaction, as he did not expect to get anything like that much, supposing that the opening of the East Liberty yards would greatly affect the trade here, and he stands it as certain that the Allegheny trade can be maintained. To-day was the time set apart for the opening of the Liberty yards, and large lots and parcels of invitation were sent to all the butchers, offering them inducements, including a free ride and dinner, to visit their market. This had the effect of stirring up the Allegheny drovers, and as a result offered they announced that an ox would be roasted and served with beer and wine. We were on hand early this morning (in fact, didn't eat any breakfast in anticipation of a savory mess), but we could not find the ox, although we searched every yard with a large jack-knife in our pocket. Accidentally, we learned that at Hoyle's eye-thing was being served that was required to satisfy the wants of the inner man. On repairing there we found the whole butchering fraternity, and in fact every part of the house, occupied with tables which fairly groaned beneath the weight of roast and corned beef, tongue, ham, sausages, and the choicest delicacies. We noticed at the tables Messrs. Braum, Wettack and Wilmer, members of councils; Wm. Paul, Jr., Superintendent of the Water Works; R. T. White, Weighmaster; M. McCafferty, Charles Snyder, and other prominent citizens of Allegheny. All encouraging the good work. In addition to invited guests, there was a great number of visitors to see the fun, including, of course, the usual number of bummers, who always attend "free blows." On this occasion none were permitted to go away unsatisfied, but the enthusiasm of the drovers was unbounded, and everything passed off pleasantly.

During the morning the excitement in the vicinity of the drove yards was at times great, and every one was anxious to see how many cattle would be sold and what effect the new yards would have on this market. At different times we saw drovers with large crowds around them, making strong and forcible speeches in favor of sustaining the Allegheny yards, and with some effect, as in our presence we heard a great many butchers declare that they would not go elsewhere while they could purchase cattle in Allegheny, and several promised to help the drovers fight the monopoly to the bitter end. After the market was over the crowd had not dispersed, but were waiting the report of the weighmaster, of the number weighed. Finally Mr. White made the following announcement coupled with a neat speech: Gentlemen, I have weighed to-day with me, this day one week ago 594 head, and this week one year ago 575 head. At the conclusion of the report each drover cheer rent the air, hats were tossed up, and one scene of unbounded enthusiasm prevailed, butchers and drovers vieing with each other in giving expression to their feelings. We visited weigh scales and obtained the following list of cattle weighed: Jacob Needy, 31 head; M. Crause, 45; Greenwood & Kahn, 70; Freeman, 36; Lobeman, 25; S. Marks & Bro. 71, Hazelwood & Blackstock, 70; L. & J. Shamberg 33, Rothchild & Z. 52, Verner 17, E. Katz 32, Keefer & Byers 33, S. Lowenstern 28, McCallister & Carr 20, Sol. Shamberg 17, P. Hartman 18, J. Rothchilds 19, P. Schedmantel 1, W. W. Wermtz 19, N. Good 5, J. Hanlin 10, A. Sheedy 5, scattering in small lots some 30 head, making in all 632 head weighed up till eleven o'clock. At dinner time very few were left over, probably not more than 50 head.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. McKown, Cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; also, sales as made by the different drovers:

	Cars.
Rothchild & Zeigler from Chicago	2
E. Katz from Chicago	1
S. Krauss from Chicago	2
S. Lowenstein from Chicago	2
L. & J. Shamberg from Chicago	5
Hazlewood & Blackstock from Chicago	1
Peter Hartman from Chicago	1
Hazlewood & Blackstock from Chicago	2
C. Newby from Chicago	2
L. Keffer, from Chicago	1
Marks & Bro. from Chicago	4
Marks & Keefer from Chicago	1
Keefer & Lowenstein from Chicago	2
Greenawald & Kahn from Upper Sandusky	3
R. Childs from Shreve	1
A. W. Yeager from Canton	1
H. Winsor from Canton	1
H. Wentz from Canton	1
M. Greenawald from Canton	1
Greenwald & Kahn from Crestline	1
Prepaid	3

Sheep.

Two cars on Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Cattle Sales.

S. Yenenstein sold 28 head Chicago cattle at prices from 3½ @ 5 to $6 75.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 70 head Ohio cattle at prices from $5 50 to $7 00.

M. Varner sold 17 Chicago cattle at prices from $6 @ 7 to $7 00.

M. Krauss sold 45 Chicago and Ohio cattle from $6 @ 6 75 to $7 00.

L. Byer 56 cattle and prices from $6 @ 6 to $7 12.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 52 head of Chicago cattle at prices from $6 50 to $7 00.

E. Katz sold 22 head Chicago and Ohio at prices from 6c. to 7¼c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 15 head fair Chicago cattle at prices from 6½ to 6¾c.

Jacob Needy sold 23 head Chicago cattle at figures facm 6 to 7¾c.

N. Carr sold 1 car load Chicago cattle; also 1 load from Ohio, for Wormtz, at prices from 6½ to 7¼c.

James Hanlin sold a head Washington county cattle at prices from 6 to 6½c.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 35 head good Chicago cattle at prices from 6 to 7 c.

L. Keefer sold 38 head Chicago cattle at prices from 6 to 7c.

S. Tyrraman sold 36 head good Chicago cattle at prices from 5¾ to 7¼c.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 80 head Chicago cattle at prices from 6 to 7¼c.

Jacob Lobeman sold 35 head Chicago cattle at prices from 6¼c to 7c.

Robert Childs wholesaled 16 head Ohio cattle, the figures of which we could not learn.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week is heavy, fully 1,200 head being on sale this morning. Under the influence of an over supply prices ruled about ½c lower than last week. Butchers had a sufficient quantity to pick from, but paid about the same for sheep as good as they wanted. A good many sheep are unsold, but consists mostly of tail ends. The following are the sales made to-day:

Adam Eckert sold 105 lambs at prices from @ 2 50 4 to 4 75 and 91 sheep at figures from 6¾c to 7½.

M. Hones, 138 head lambs on sale; sold 60 head at full cash at all prices from $2 to $4 per head.

P. Schidmarker sold 280 sheep and lambs at prices from $1 75 per her head to 5½c per lb.

Jacob Rhind sold 40 sheep and lambs at prices from $2 75 to $4 40 per head for lambs and $4 per head for sheep; 7 extra.

T. North sold 25 head lambs at $2 00 per head; also 50 sheep at $2 50 per head.

Jacob Rhind sold 725 head sheep and lambs at prices from $2 to $4 per head for lambs, and sheep at 5½c per lb.

P. H. Moulton sold 50 head sheep and lambs at prices from $2 to $4 per head.

Peter Thomas bought 96 head good clipped sheep, averaging 110 78, at $5 50; also, 10 head very good, one of them weighing 155 lbs, balance over 100 lbs, at 5c per lb.

Jacob Rhind sold 22 lambs at prices from $3 87 to 4 25 per head; also, 43 sheep at 6½c per lb.

J. C. McNees sold 70 lambs at prices from $1 50 to $4 00 p head; also, 20 sheep at figures from $3 00 to $6 00.

Frank had 165 head on sale, sold 65 head at prices from 5½ to 6c.

J. Walter 60 head sheep and lambs, sold at prices from $2 00 to $3 50 for lambs; sheep $3 50 to $5 00 p head.

Wm. Shaw sold 40 head lambs and sheep at prices from $2 50 to $3 60 for lambs, and $3 50 to $5 00 p head for sheep.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE,
COMMERCIAL OFFICE, May 23, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was steady, with a moderate demand—still there was not the activity among dealers to purchase as was exhibited on Friday and Saturday. The present prices don't meet the views of buyers. The result was the sales were light, principally to meet previous engagements.

CRUDE.

The following are the quotations for the various deliveries: Spot or May 13½@13¾c; S. O. till July 12½c; S. O. all year 12c; P. B. O. all year 13½c.

Sales 1,000 bbls. May ..... 12½c.

REFINED.

The market was steadily but not very active. The excitement seems to have subsided. We quote as follows: Spot 24c; May 25c; June 25½c; July 25¾c; B. O. till July, 25¾c.

SALES.

6,000 bbls first half June 25½c
500 bbls May 25c

COOPERAGE.

Market firm; sales 900 barrels at $1 70 on wharf; 450 river barrels, delivered, $1 80.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, May 22.—The *Courier* says: To-day's business was about half as much in amount as yesterday's. Prices fully the highest of the season. On upper road $4 55 was paid for spot, first six months sellers' option, as high as $4 65, which was the highest figure. Lower road $4 75 to $4 80 was accepted, with little changing hands. The market closed quiet with the following

SALES.

1,500 bbls upper road, spot 4 55
200 bbls Titusville, pipe connection 4 65
500 bbls upper creek, regular 4 60
2,000 bbls upper creek, S. O. 1st 6 mos 4 60
2,000 bbls upper creek, S. O. 1st 6 mos 4 55
3,000 bbls upper creek, R. O. 1st 6 mos 4 70
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center, spot 4 75
1,000 bbls lower road, spot 4 75
700 bbls lower road, spot 4 80
1,000 bbls lower road, regular 4 80
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 90 days 4 70
1,000 bbls Oil City, 4° gravity 5 10
1,000 bbls Oil City, 4° gravity 5 05

NEW YORK, May 22, closing Saturday.—Crude in bulk held steady at 14@14½c, with 1,500 bbls sold at the inside price; crude in shipping order 18½c. Refined very firm and demand moderate; sales of 1,500 bbls May at 24½c; 3,000 bbls for June at 25½c. Philadelphia delivery showed More inquiry at 25½c, prices in sellers' favor; sales 6,000 bbls refined May at 24½c; 3,000 bbls June at 25½c; 5,000 bbls July 25½c, and 1,000 bbls July 25¾c.

OIL CITY, May 22.—Market very weak but tolerably firm, with not much offering and not much inquiry. Ordinary on lower road held at $4 75@5 00; grayish at $4 50. City held at $4 50@4 60.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 22.—Market quiet and firm at $4 75@5 00.

TITUSVILLE, May 22.—Market quiet and firm; upper creek $4 75; lower $4 75@4 80 for spot.

COLUMBIA FARM, May 22.—Market quiet at $4 75.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, May 22, 3 P. M.—Market firm; crude 14@c. Refined: Sales of 2,500 bbls at 25c; Oil City, May 22.—Market very quiet; lower creek $4 75 to $4 80; Oil City $4 90 to $4 95; $5 00 asked.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 22.—Offering at $4 70; holding at $4 70; market quiet and dull; no sales; buyers wanting to buy at $4 70.

TITUSVILLE, May 22.—Market quiet and firm; $4 65 bid, with few sellers, and no sales reported.

REYNOLDS, May 22.—Market firm at 24 75@4 80. THOMASVILLE, May 22.—Market firm at 24 75@4 80. PITHOLE, May 22.—Market firm at 24 75@4 80. Shipments from Corry, Titusville and Oil City for the week ending May 20, 1871, were 22,000 bbls; for June and July 25,000 bbls; August to September 250,000 bbls. Crude 15c.

TITUSVILLE, May 22.—Market firm and quiet at 24 75.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Clarke & Co.	1 bbls	Nat'l Refining Co.	1 bbls
Commercial Oil Co.	147	National Oil Works	247
Diamond Oil Works	10	Pittsburgh Oil Co.	10
Eagle Oil Works	1	Reliance Oil Co.	10
Empire Oil Works	1	Star Oil Works	40
Enterprise Oil Co.	10	Model Oil Works	40
Total			541

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Tuck & Son to Citizens Oil Works, 148 bbls.
J. Hollenbeck to National Oil Works, 50 bbls.
A. H. Crossland to Commercial Oil Co., 147 bbls.
Tuck & Son to Diamond Oil Works, 10 barrels.
Tuck & Son to Reliance Oil Works, 10 barrels.
Tuck & Son to Bullion Oil Works, 40 barrels.
H. McKelley to Crocker Oil Works, 250 bbls.
Thomas Hacket to Standard Oil Works, 456 barrels.
Tuck & Co to Enterprise Oil Works, 238 bbls.
Hollenbeck & Co to Pittsburgh Oil Works, 247 barrels.
Wm. Stewart to Standard Oil Works, 456 bbls.
J. W. Archer to Standard Oil Works, 140 bbls.
Parker, Thompson & Co to Penn O. W. 462 bbls.
Tuck & Son to H. W. Temple, 100 bbls.
Duncan & Young, to Star Oil Works, 208 barrels.
Jas. Bushnell to Model Oil Works, 902 barrels.
Total ..... 3,541 bbls.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

By Fearless & Storing Co, 252 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Ekins Bly & Co, 50 bbls to Baldwin & Co, Philadelphia.
Total ..... 302 bbls

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, May 19, 1871.

Montebeller, K & Co., 460 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
J. A. McKee & Co, 258 bbls refined to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
J. M. Riter, 199 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & S. 126 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Loans & Co, 161 bbls to Logan Bros & Co. Philad'a.
Fearless, Sam, 200 bbls refined, to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Brew & Co, 115 barrels refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls 1,644

COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

May 20.—The market is quiet, and dealers are quoting as follows: Pittsburgh, by the barge load at 12c; at retail, delivered, 16c; Pomeroy by the barge 9½c; delivered at 13c.

CINCINNATI.

May 20.—There is but a small amount at the river unsold, and holders are firm. Ohio river is quoted at 8c and Pittsburgh 11c per bushel, afloat. The local demand is supplied at 12c for Ohio river, 15@16c for Pittsburgh, and 18c for cannel, delivered to consumers.

AN INTERESTING COAL HISTORY.

The year 1869 marked the beginning of anthracite coal mining in this country. The population of the single county of Schuylkill and the tons mined were as follows at the beginning of each decade since 1820:

Years.	Population.	Tons mined.
1820	11,329	365
1830	29,784	88,994
1840	79,668	452,291
1850	93,208	1,712,007
1860	90,173	3,270,519
1870	133,000	8,412,946

The population and production of same period, in the fifteen counties of the anthracite coal lands, were as follows:

Years.	Population.	Tons mined.
1820	45,000	174,434
1830	70,000	864,384
1840	130,000	3,358,800
1860	260,000	8,412,946
1870	400,000	15,724,050

The amount of anthracite coal yet in the earth is as follows, the area and the thickness of the veins being accurately known:

	Square miles.	Depth of coal, yards.	Tons.
Central coal fields	196	15	8,584,961,000
Southern coal fields	146	25	11,908,842,000
Northern coal fields	108	15	9,179,872,000
Total	470		29,343,675,000

Third one-half waste in mining 15,171,837,500
Which leaves of marketable coal 15,171,837,500
tons, or a deposit equal to an annual supply of 20,000,000 tons for 600 years.

Within a line one hundred miles, of which Pittsburgh, in the western extremity, is the center, there is enough bituminous coal in the earth to pay off the national debt, and the coal measures in the world many times over. And it has been estimated from geological surveys, that this area supplies our national debt fifty-four times, if its stupendous value could be realized at once.

Yardown in the mines, (in some instances as much as 1,500 feet below the level of the rivers,) we have, at the present time, employed in the 400 miles of railroad, not included in the aggregate of the railways in the State. These subterranean railways weigh, if formed into one continuous line of track from Boston to Washington, or they would form a double track from Philadelphia to New York and back again. These facts show the more remarkable, as the production of grain and gold was $6,000,000 less in 1870 than in 1869.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

May 20.—The market for pig iron presents no new feature, the demand for Scotch continues fair, and with increasing supplies, prices of late have exhibited a shading tendency for some brands. But during the last few days of the week the demand and exchange has strengthened the market somewhat. The importations must continue to be liberal during the summer in order to make up for the deficiencies of domestic stock.

American iron is very scarce and firm at quotations. The supply is not likely to be materially increased for some time to come, notwithstanding the resumption of coal mining in Pennsylvania. Prices are likely to rule high all through the season. But the demand is very moderate, and confined to small lots required to meet the current exigencies of consumption.

The market for most kinds of manufactured iron is quiet, but prices are pretty well firm. Rails and the heavier hardware trade is over, but some specialties in the builders' line continue in fair request. Nails both cut and new are in steady demand, and the former higher. Refined bar continues dull, with prices a shade easier. Russian steel has further advanced.

Scotch pig is in fair demand at quoted rates, with sales of the week as follows: Shall Swan, 200 tons at $26 50@27 0 ton, including Gartsherries at $26 50 to arrive; Eglinton at $26 50 to arrive; Dalmellington at and 100 tons, with sales of yard lots at $27 50@28 00 for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $26 50, and good brands No. 1 at $27 50@28 00. Charcoal pig is selling at $45@55 ₱ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is dull and prices for common sizes tending down. We note sales of English common at $75@ 75 00, and refined do at $77 50@80 ₱ ton. American refined bar is in moderate demand at $77@82 ₱ ton. —*Bulletin.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 23, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—No 2 spring 1c@1½c lower at 81 25@81 26¾ cash and seller May, closing steady at 81 25¾ seller May; unchanged this afternoon.

CORN—Dull at 37c seller June; closed at 38¾c.

OATS—Dull at 29c.

RYE—No 2 dull at 52c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 75c.

BROOMCORN—Firmer.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork closed at $16 60 for June, and $16 37½ for July. Dry salted meats held firmer at 5½@6½c; short ribs 7¾@7¾c; rough sides 7¼@7¾c; clear sides 8@8¼c.

HOGS—Quiet at 6@6¾c.

CATTLE—Dull, and nominally 25c lower at $6 @6 75.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Flour dull and unchanged; milling opened 10c. Flour dull and declined; superfine western and State $5 @6 05; common to good extra $6 15@6 75; white wheat extra $6 75@7 00; Ohio extra $6 15@6 85; St. Louis $6 25@6 90; Red River $6 25@6 75. Wheat dull and firmer at 82@82½c. Wheat dull and declined; new spring No 2 red 82@82½c; red winter $1 00@1 01. Rye dull. Barley and malt quiet. Corn dull, declined; western mixed 42@42½c; yellow 43@43½c; white 44@44½c; western and Ohio 42@42½c. Beef dull and unchanged. Cotton firm. Rio 18½@19c. Sugar steady and unchanged; refining grades 8½@9c; Muscovado 8½c. Rice 8½@9c. Crude petroleum 14c; refined 24@24½c. Whisky dull at 90c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Flour dull and unchanged; superfine $5 25@5 50; extra $5 75@6 25; family $6 50@7 50; fancy $7 75@8 25. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; sales of 10,000 bushels yellow at 46c; mixed 45c. Mess pork dull at $17 50@17 60. Lard dull at 15@15½c. Crude petroleum 13½c; refined 24@24½c. Whisky dull at 90c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Cattle very dull and prices favor buyers; sales 2,500 head extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 8@8½c; fair to good 6@7½c; common 5@5½c. Sheep in fair demand at sales 10,000 head at 5@6c. Hogs dull and lower; sales 3,000 at $7@7 25 per head.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 22.—Cotton active; low middling 14½c. Bacon—clear rib sides, boxed, 12½c; clear 12½c. Lard 12c. Corn 58c. Oats 70c. Flour $5 25@6 00.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Sugar firmer, prime 10@10½c. Molasses firm; fermenting 55@56c. Coffee dull and nominal at 16@16½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Cotton dull at 15¼@15¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, May 22.—Cotton dull at 15¼@15½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, May 22.—Cotton quiet at 15@15¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, May 22.—Cotton quiet, good ordinary 14½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¼@111¾.

NEW YORK, May 22 P. M.

GOLD.

Gold has been rather weak in consequence of reports from Washington indicating the passage of the treasury bill, imposed by the House, without material change. Loans were made at 1@2 per cent. Clearings about $30,000,000.

MONEY

Easy at 6@7 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm, with small business.

Coupons, 1881	117½@	6s, 1867	113½
5-20s, 1862	111½@	6s, 1868	113¾
5-20s, 1864	111½@	Currency 6s	115½
5-20s, 1865, new	111¾@		

STATE SECURITIES.

Southern State bonds, at the Second Board, were strong on Virginias and new South Carolinas. The remainder of the list was steady.

Missouris	95½	Virginias, old	69
Tennessees, old	71	North Carolinas, old	33½
Tennessees, new	71	North Carolinas, new	27½
Virginias, new	69		

STOCKS.

Stocks at the opening were excited and feverish, with a larger speculative business. Lake Shore has been the center of attraction, with Erie and Rock Island next in point of prominence. About noon time there was a decline of from ½ to ¾ ₱ cent. At the close the market was firm but dull, with a recovery of the whole decline of the day, with the exception of Lake Shore, which was weak. The closing prices will be found below, but the movement of the market to-day is divided into "Early" and "Late."

W. U. Telegraph	60½	Rock Island	115¾
Quicksilver	36¼	N. Y. Central	114

VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

A Bill Providing for a Vote by the People on the Question of Holding a Constitutional Convention Passed by the Senate—Mysterious Disappearance of the Bill Providing for the Loaning of the State Funds to the Highest Bidder—Masterly Inactivity in the House.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 22, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock P. M. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Buckalew moved to suspend the orders so as to take up bills on call. Lost.

Constitutional Convention Bill Passed.

Mr. Buckalew called up the bill providing for calling a Constitutional Convention, and moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a new bill, which provides for submitting the question of calling a convention of the people at the next October election. Mr. Buckalew said he had been willing to have a vote on convention taken directly, but was willing to accept the opinions of others, especially as he wanted to make all possible progress in the matter. The substitute he proposed provides for voting on the question in October, and then the Legislature, at its next session, if the vote was in the affirmative, could fix the day for the Convention. He believed that a large majority of the people would approve of it. He then called attention to the small amount of legislation transacted in the ohio and Illinois Legislatures, and thought, with proper amendments to the Constitution, we could get along in this State for a term of two hundred laws at each session, instead of nearly two thousand, as now.

Mr. White said the sentiments of himself and of his party on this question were well known, but he had hoped some practical bill would have been passed. Early in the session a bill had passed the House, and later bills were had in the Senate. The bill reported from the Committee on Constitutional Reform was a good one, and provided among other things for the election of thirty-two delegates at large, and the State was so districted as to make the convention even politically; but the bill submitted was really giving a stone where bread was asked for. What was needed was an early convention.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 15 to 13.

Mr. White then said he was opposed to the bill as substituted, but as the majority were determined to pass it, he would vote for it. The bill then passed by a unanimous vote.

Proposals for State Funds.

Mr. Petriken called up the House bill requiring the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to receive proposals as depositories of the State funds. This is the bill generally known as White's bill.

Mr. Linn said this was virtually the same bill as he had introduced early in the session, and was the same as had been passed last winter in the House and failed in the Senate, and was the same as had been negatived by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Billingfelt said this bill was a great improvement on last year's, because it requires the banks to give security, and relieves the treasurer and his securities of all liabilities in case of loss; but it was too important to pass hastily.

Mr. Iris moved that the bill lie over on its third reading, as he desired to amend it.

Mr. Rutan desired to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The Speaker said that it was important that the bill should lie over, as the Clerk's desk had sometime within forty-eight hours been rifled of the original bill. The bill was then laid over.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap, the vote on the resolution directing the Speaker to withhold his signature from the bill giving members extra pay was reconsidered, and consideration of the resolution postponed.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eight o'clock P. M. Prayer by the Chaplain.

The clerk of the Senate appeared at a quarter after eight with his usual message of the Senate proceedings, but brought no information of the action of the Senate on Saturday in reference to a final adjournment.

The disposition of the Republicans was to kill time, and they insisted upon having the journal of Friday read in full, including several messages from the Governor embraced therein. The object was to get the Senate action of Saturday in reference to final adjournment, and act upon it promptly before other orders could intervene. The Democratic members several times moved to dispense with the reading of the journal, desiring to make statements, but the reading was unanimously insisted upon and carried out. Considerable amusement was created by the absence of the bill which the Clerk read the minutes. It was nine o'clock when the reading of the journal was finished, and Mr. Strang stated that the Senate had not adjourned, and he thought the Conference Committee on the Appropriation Bill should have a chance to meet, whereupon Mr. Elliott moved that this House adjourn.

Mr. Steele, Democrat, desired to make a statement, but the motion to adjourn not being withdrawn, it was carried by a party vote, the Republicans voting aye and Democrats no.

The House was then ready to adjourn till to-morrow morning, when the Clerk of the Senate was announced, and the Speaker withheld his decision of the vote to hear the Clerk's message, which was only in reference to some ordinary bill, and was greeted with a storm of applause.

PRESBYTERIANISM

Proceedings of the General Assembly at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 22.—At the afternoon session of the General Assembly Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York, continued the discussion on the report on church erection. He urged its views with warmth, and illustrated the importance of reducing them as quickly as it could be practicable. He thought the Church ought to double or treble its contributions, and that the quarter million dollars employed in aiding to provide houses of worship was well and excellent, even as a pecuniary investment. The report, with the recommendations, was adopted without a dissenting voice. A strong feeling was indicated in favor of stimulating the liberality of the church in the direction of the existing work of erecting needed edifices.

Ex-Governor Pollock read the report of the Standing Committee on Missions for Freedmen. The main points of the report are as follows: The Committee has been in active operation for seven and one-half months, but reports for the full year, believing from data at their command it does so with the usual degree of accuracy. The officers of the Committee are Rev. E.E. Swift, D.D., Chairman; Rev. James Allison, D.D., Secretary; Rev. Jas. Lees, recording Secretary; Rev. A. C. McClelland, Corresponding Secretary. The cash balance in the hands of the treasurer of the committee on May 1, 1871, was $8,578 12. The Committee on Home Missions reported that data for the year 1870 in the Freedmen's Department. The same committee on the 31st of August showed $17,689 15 due at that date, and this indebtedness is largely covered by the lands estate purchased by said department, of which the committee had not received an official statement. It is interested, however, to be over $5,000. The amount contributed by churches and individuals was $9,010 13. Though the amount is small, yet the churches has been small, yet the increased number contributing is encouraging. The monthly reports of the missionaries evinces a commendable degree of persevering faithfulness in their self-denying work and a very encouraging degree of success had attended their labors. Eight churches have been organized during the year, the whole number in the care of the committee May 1, 1871, being 97. The number of communicants added were 1,174; whole number May 1, 1698; baptized 1,292; marriages reported 1,184; whole number of Sabbath schools during the year 92; whole number of scholars in these 2,796. Missionary addresses have been completed during the year, whole income 84, and the whole number is sixty-seven, upon six of which there is indebtedness of $5,000. Belonging to these are four manses; value of these churches and manses $70,950. The whole number of schools is forty-five; pupils in the same 4,539; teachers 86.

After an address by Rev. Mr. Adams, colored, of South Carolina, adjourned till to-morrow morning.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Revolutionary Outbreaks in Venezuela—Ports Blockaded.

KINGSTON, JAM., May 22.—Advices to the 16th inst. have been received from St. Thomas. The steamship Florida, suspected of being owned or chartered by the Cuban insurgents, is still in port. The French brig Ralestro, on the night of the 6th inst., left in a mysterious manner and without papers.

The telegraphic cable from St. Thomas to St. Kitts has been successfully laid.

Dispatches from Porto Rico are to the 10th. The island is tranquil. The coffee crop is coming off freight which is accumulating. Sugars are rising.

Venezuela dates to the 8th have been received. Revolutionary outbreaks continue. Generals Pacharano and Olivo have captured the seaports of Carupano and Maturin. The Government has since declared these ports in a state of siege, and three war vessels are performing blockade duty.

The Government has dispatched the steamer Virginius with troops to the scene of action. The revolutionary General Herrera is marching on Barcelonaand after an engagement with the troops under General Machados, in which he was successful. General Escobar, with Caracas at the head of a body of troops, intending to check the further advance of Herrera. General Sutherland had arrived at Caracas, and it is reported offered his services to Guzman to drive Puligar from Maracaibo, to pay all expenses of the job. The people of Maricaibo are dissatisfied with Pulgar. General Rojas is still in prison. Quesada continues quietly in Caracas.

FIRES.

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—A fire occurred this morning in a large block of five-story warehouses on Sharp street. The losses are as follows: No. 25, occupied by Wm. H. Brown & Bro., Importers of Druggists' Supplies, stock and building entirely destroyed; No. 23, Stillman, Henricks & Co., Importers of Notions and Fancy Goods, building partially burned and stock ruined by water; No. 21, Turnbull, Sweet & Co., Dry Goods Importers and Commission Merchants, stock badly damaged by water; No. 27, dwelling damaged by fire and water, and walls partly down. During the fire Engine No. 1 exploded, killing J. Harry Weaver, member of the First Branch of City Council from the Nineteenth ward. Weaver had just returned from Philadelphia, and was passing from the depot to his home when thus suddenly killed. Following are the losses and insurance: Brown & Bro., loss on building, $60,000; insurance, $20,000; the amount of their stock is about equal to the insurance, which was $25,000, all in home companies. Stillman, Henricks & Co., building damaged $25,000, fully insured in home companies; stock estimated at $115,000, on which the loss is about $60,000; insured in Eastern companies.

Bradford, Ontario.

TORONTO, ONT., May 22.—The fire at Bradford totally destroyed the business portion of the town. Not a store is left to supply the sufferers with provisions. The neighboring towns are sending in supplies. Over sixty families are left homeless. Several left by trains for their adopted homes. The children are half clad. The loss can not be less than half a million dollars, and some estimate it at a million. On account of the excitement it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to individual losses, insurance, &c.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Col. Stanton, Republican Candidate for Auditor General, Serenaded.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., May 22.—Col. Stanton, the Republican nominee for Auditor General, was serenaded at his residence this evening by a large assembly of his fellow-citizens, headed by the New Brighton Cornet band. In reply to the address of welcome, the Colonel made an appropriate and eloquent address, thanking his friends for their kind appreciation of the honor conferred upon him. The campaign has opened here with enthusiasm, and Col. Stanton's friends promise a rousing thousand majority to the ticket this fall in Beaver county.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

Arrived—Steamships Italy and Oceanic, from Liverpool.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.

Intense interest is manifested in the coming fight between Edwards and Collins. Harry Hill's great sporting headquarters, on Houston street, have been crowded during the day and evening with the backers of the men. The odds are now one hundred to seventy-five on Collins, with a number of takers.

A telegram from Cincinnati of yesterday says: Bishop Clark has been sinking all day and will hardly survive the night.

POOR PARIS.

SOME AWFUL MASSACRES.

Insurgent Batteries Playing on the City.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION RAGING.

The City Absolutely Won by Versaillists.

Serious Fighting and Fearful Massacres.

Special to the World.

VERSAILLES, May 22.—The Versailles troops rallied at Montmartre and the Hotel de Ville, the approaches to which places were defended by barricades. Much serious fighting took place, and resulted in the Versailles troops occupying three-fourths of the city.

A conflagration is raging between the Louvre and the Imperial Gallery on Montmartre is cannonading the city. L'Admanait telegraphs that everything is satisfactory, and, although fighting may continue several hours, the city is absolutely won. Many Commune leaders were taken, and there were some awful massacres.

Fires Raging Inside Paris—The Prussians Occupy Vincennes.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch dated "outside Paris, Monday evening, May 22d, says: The isolation of the city continues. Fires are raging inside. A dense smoke overhangs Montmartre. Frequent explosions are heard and the sound of cannon and musketry firing continues.

It is said that the Prussians are occupying Vincennes. The Prussian outposts have received strict orders to drive back all insurgents attempting to pass their lines.

A wounded Communist General, seeking to escape from Paris, has been turned back by the Germans. Their advanced outposts last night, the headquarters of the Prince of Saxony will shortly be removed from Margency to Compiegne. The guards will return to Germany by the end of the present week.

The Idea of an Apology From England Ridiculed in the House of Lords.

LONDON, May 21.—In the House of Lords to-night, the Marquis of Salisbury asked if in view of the evident dislike of the Canadians to the Treaty of Washington, the Government intended to press its ratification before the 12th of June. Earl Lauderdale quoted the report by the Atlantic cable of Sumner's speech denouncing the treaty save as a peace measure. He publicly and ridiculed the idea of an apology from England, and declared she never made any.

Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, declined to answer Earl Lauderdale. It was inconvenient to discuss the terms of the treaty. He personally sympathized as little with Mr. Sumner as with Earl Lauderdale. The treaty was not a treaty until it was ratified. It had already been published in the United States, for the American Senate had commenced an investigation into the surreptitious means in which it had been so obtained for publication; hence, it should be submitted to Parliament. It was impossible to anticipate the decision of the Senate. Lord Granville declined to pledge the government to the refusal to ratify the treaty before June 12th, simply because notice had been given of an intention to raise discussion upon it in Parliament. Earl Carnarvon explained that the Marquis of Salisbury referred to the fact that it was desirable that the treaty before ratifications were exchanged. It was understood, moreover, that the Canadian Parliament was to be consulted. Earl Russell insisted on his demand that an opportunity be given for discussion as a parliamentary prerogative. Earl Grey said diplomacy was impossible if it had to be submitted to Parliament before ratification. It was the prerogative of the Crown to conclude treaties on its own motion. Lord Clarina concurred in what Earl Grey said. Earl Granville replied that the treaty by copy of the treaty was only received by the Government yesterday. It was now printing and would be submitted on Tuesday. The other official documents would be withheld pending the debate in the Senate of the United States on ratification.

After passing the consolidated fund bill and the customs income tax bill, the Lords adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Investigating Committee Still at Work.

Witnesses Badgered and Bullied by Carpenter—The Programme of Action on the Treaty Disarranged by Mr. Colfax's Illness, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1871.

Determined to Investigate.

The Senate Investigating Committee upon the premature publication of the treaty had a long session to night. Senator Ferton's private secretary was examined at length, in an effort to fix the matter upon the Senator, in spite of his full denial in open session. Dr. Taft, who burned the extra copy of Morton's, was also questioned with the hope of fixing the leak on this Senator, but he also denied it positively in the open Senate. Mr. Tinker, manager of the Western Union Telegraph, was called and ordered to bring the dispatches that passed relating to the treaty. This he positively refused, whereupon he was threatened and also attempted to bully him to no purpose. Finally, he was directed to bring his instructions from the officers of the company not to produce private dispatches. Several other witnesses were examined. Great bitterness was manifested toward the Senate, and those members of the Committee who have already involved the Senate in its present ridiculous position before the country seem determined to push matters to the extreme in the case of every witness they select.

Discussion of the Treaty.

In the executive session to-day, the discussion was confined mainly to Democratic Senators, the Republicans taking but little part. Owing to the unfortunate and sudden illness of Vice President Colfax, the programme determined upon Saturday, of either agreeing upon the hour to take a vote or the setting it out to some day in the future, fixed. It is not known what course the Senate will take to-morrow, as everything will depend upon the condition of Mr. Colfax's health at that time.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS.

A council was held to-day between the Indian delegation now here and the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Parker on behalf of the Government. The chiefs had assumed their savage clothes, and appeared in dark vests, coats and moccasons. Commissioner Parker began the talk. He called the attention of the delegation to the fact that they were promised annuities for only ten years, four of which have passed, and in the time yet remaining they should try and take care of themselves as farmers. He advised them to do so, as they could live by hunting but a few years longer. When the Indians go home, said the Commissioner, it will please the President if they would stop on the way in Indian territory and attend the general council of Indians to be held there, in the Creek country, the object of which is simply and solely for the good of themselves, and to establish a peace among them and one general government among all tribes of that country. At the conclusion of the remarks, Little Raven said his people were anxious to get together by themselves, and he was anxious to have a dividing line between the white and Indian blood.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

Robert G. Corwin has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Ohio, Superior Nos. Worthington to the Supervisorship of the Northern section of the State.

DEAD-LOCK.

Legislation Again at a Stand Still.

Caucuses of Both Houses Held Last Evening—The Democratic Senators Resolve on Aggressive Measures in Support of Their Demands for Revision of the Registry Law—The House Will Do Nothing Until the Resolution for Final Adjournment is Acted Upon.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 22, 1871.

During the whole afternoon the members of both Houses of the Legislature assembled in and around the capitol, discussing the probable action of the Republican and Democratic parties in the evening. At seven o'clock the respective caucuses assembled. It had been evident during the day that one of the movements of the Democracy would be to pass a House bill which requires the Republican State Treasurer to deposit all State funds in banks offering the highest premium. The bill was suddenly ordered to have been stolen after the Senate had assembled and had passed it to a third reading. The tactics which were resolved upon in the Democratic caucus have been kept scrupulously private, but the Senate is evidently disposed to make bold and aggressive warfare in support of its demands for a revised registry law.

The Republican House caucus held a prolonged session, and did not reach the Chamber of the House till after the usual hour of meeting. They determined in substance absolutely to refuse the transaction of all business until the Senate forwarded them the resolution providing for final adjournment. In accordance with this policy, nothing was done in the House but the reading of the journal. The Clerk of the Senate twice presented himself. On each occasion the House members anxiously awaited the announcement of the Senate action upon the final adjournment resolution, and in both cases being disappointed. The future movements of both the Senate and House are uncertain, as well as the day of final adjournment.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

John M. Harlan opens the Republican campaign at Lexington, Kentucky, to-night.

The keepers of the Cincinnati gardens, who on Sunday refused to conform to Mayor Davis's order forbidding orchestral music on the Lord's day were summoned to appear before the Police Court next Thursday.

A number of families living on Chestnut street, Louisville, were poisoned yesterday by eating cream puffs from a confectionery, among them the family of Mr. Burkhard, twelve in number. All the parties were taken violently ill and vomited severely. Medical aid was promptly summoned and all were recovering. The affair will be thoroughly investigated.

A judgment for $11,000 and costs in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been rendered in the Prothonotary's office against the Erie *Daily Republican*. An execution was issued, and on Saturday the Sheriff made his levy on the establishment.

A Havana telegram of yesterday says: The war steamer Cortez, with two hundred and thirteen Venezuelan refugees, has arrived, and Valmaseda is endeavoring to make them comfortable.

Advices from the City of Mexico state that Juarez has issued a decree closing the port of Tampico whilst the revolutionists are in possession of the city, meantime opening the port of Puebla Viego to both foreign and domestic shipping.

A decision of the Supreme Court of Louisianna, yesterday, recognized the constitutional limitation to the State debt as reached, and that bonds loaned, the property of banks and interest obligations of the State, are included in the debt. This decision in effect recognizes all obligations of the State based upon acts passed and contracts made prior to the adoption of the constitutional amendment limiting the State debt, and establishes the legality of all bonds issued to and guarantees by the railroads. The state debt, including eventual obligations, will be over forty millions. The Court also decided that the act of the last Legislature, authorizing the levy tax by the city administrators of New Orleans for the support of the city schools, as unconstitutional. This decision leaves the Board of City School Directors without means for meeting expenditures, except what they may raise from the State apportionment.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal's* special from Huntsville, Ala., says: In the Presbyterian General Assembly the reports of the Committees on Theological Seminaries and Foreign Missions were adopted. The report of the Committee on Education was read. The report of the Committee on Reconstitution was presented but no vote taken on it. Rev. Dr. Farris and Mr. E. Bredell, delegates from the Synod of Missouri, were heard and responded to by the Moderator, who proposed, in view of the difficulties they felt to be in the way of union, that their Synod have a meeting at St. Louis and the whole Assembly come and be absorbed by them. The proposition for repeal of the rule referring to the examination of every minister, as he removes from one Presbytery to another, was voted down after an interesting discussion. Adjournment will probably occur on Thursday or Friday.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution—R. S. Thompson & Co.
Breastpin Lost—12, Diamond, Allegheny.
Stock Farm for Sale—D. McGirk.
Prof. Cromwell's Grand Allegory.
The People's Store—Campbell, Williamson & Dick.
Land for Sale—Box 4570, Pittsburgh.
Barber Wanted—Archie Billings.
Boarding Wanted—P. H. E., Commercial office.
Room Wanted—Box K, Commercial office.
For County Controller—William C. Reed.
For City Treasurer—A. S. Cochran.
Grand Vocal Concert—First Methodist Church.
Notice of Meeting—Joseph Gantzer.
For Assembly—Robert Dilworth.
Bookkeeping Wanted—Accountant, Commercial office.
Treasurer Wanted—Percy, 137 Grant street.
Pupils Wanted—F. E. Rupert.
Works of Art at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Mansion at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Baking Powder—Reymer & Bro.
Japanese Silks—McElroy & Dickson.
Carriages—McKelvy & Co.
Pianos—Mellor & Hoene.
Boots and Shoes—F. A. Konold & Co.
Weed Sewing Machines—John Baggert & Son.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier Damat & Co.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. J. Bender & Co.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Steam Pumps for Sale—S. McCaffrey.
Books, Books—W. A. Leary, Jr., Philadelphia.
Floral Offering—Charles Abel & Co.
Great Western Gun Works—J. H. Johnston.
Knowles' Steam Pumps—Bailey, Farrell & Co.
Steam Heating—Craig Brothers.
Lace Curtains and Shades—E. Edmundson & Son.
Doors and Sash—Mellon Brothers.
Lightning Rod—Burke & Wells.
Rheumatic Remedy—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Weed Sewing Machines—John Baggert.
Asthma Remedy—Jonas Whitcomb.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Jartine.
Painter's Varnishes—Hunter.
Art Entertainment—Prof. Cromwell.
Forgetmenots for Sale—Exhibition.
Union Skating Park—Adam Forepaugh's Menagerie and Circus, May 25, 26 and 27.
Brick Houses for Sale—Dithridge & Son.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Son.
Louisville Cement—Leisy & Co.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
French Clocks—R. F. Reed & Co.
Fusi Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Pianos and Organs—G. Hamilton & Co.
Business Property for Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Residences for Sale—A. McIlwaine.
For $12 per Line—Geo. P. Rowell & Co.
Home Shuttle Sewing Machine—Joseph LeFerre.

UNMAILABLE LETTERS.—Allen & Co., E. C., Augusta, Me., 3c; Casserly, Francis, New Albany, Ind., 3c; Deffinbaugh, Alex., Wheeling, Va., 3c; Follies, S. S. Anna, North Star, Pa., 3c; McCandless, Geo., Norristown, Mo., 3c; Scheveyzer, Samuel, Olney, Ill., 1c; Soldceny, A., New York, 3c.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1871.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer has fallen on the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. The rain and threatening weather which prevailed Sunday evening from Arkansas to Lake Erie has very generally cleared away. Cloudiness now prevails in the Southern and Eastern States. The barometer has fallen in the latter region, and is sensibly stationary south of the Ohio. It has risen on the upper lakes, with falling temperature and fresh northerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and warm weather are probable for Wednesday in the interior. No serious disturbance is indicated for Southern and lake coasts. A rainy Saturday followed clearing weather is probable for the Eastern States.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—River thirteen feet, having fallen one foot. No arrivals or departures save packets. Weather clear and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—The river is still falling, with nine feet in the chute and six feet in the canal. Cleared: Packets Idlewild, Kentucky and pleasant: mercury 75. Business unusually dull. Arrived—Sam J. Hale, Memphis; Comet and barges, Memphis. Departed—Sam J. Hale, Cincinnati; Comet and barges, St. Louis; Potomac, New Orleans; the Stella, Cairo to Pittsburgh, passed up.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 22.—River falling, with five feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather warm and showery. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 22.—Weather clear to-day and warm; heavy rain twelve hours yesterday; river falling six feet since Saturday; mercury 80 deg. Port list: Down—Mary Houston, Bowling Green, and Emperor, S. P. M.; Emma Floyd, S. A. M.; Nashville, 10 A. M.; H. C. Wilson, 11 A. M.; H. S. Turner and Grand Lake, 12:30 P. M.; Bermuda, 2 P. M.; Mary America, 4 P. M. Quicksteps, 6 P. M. Up—Arkansas Belle and Florence Lee, 7 A. M.; Fayette, 10 A. M.; Jamestown, 10 A. M.; No. 11, 11 A. M.; G. W. Thomas, 3 P. M., all with fair to good trips.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 22.—Port list: Great Republic, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Columbia, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; T. F. Eckert, Cairo to Cumberland river, 3 P. M.; Wm. Cowan, Louisville to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Nick Longworth, Louisville to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Talisman, Nashville to Cairo, 11 A. M.; P. W. Strader, New Orleans to Cincinnati, noon; Lawrence, Memphis to Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; W. H. Brown, St. Louis and return, 2 P. M.; James Howard, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Emperor, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; City of Cairo, Vicksburg, 5 P. M. The Eckert has been ordered to take the sunken steamer Lumsden. River fell two feet. Clear; mercury 76.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Arrived—Minnie, Wicks and Kellogg, New Orleans. City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Friendship, Louisville; Grand Tower, Memphis; Hawkeye No. 2, Parkersburg. Departed—Indugo, Cairo; Paul; City of Chester, Memphis; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Wananita, Pittsburgh. River falling slowly. Weather clear.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 22.—Clear; mercury 85. Departed—Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Arrived—Bismarck, St. Louis; Belfast, Cincinnati. Departed—Argosy, Cincinnati.

CITY MATTERS.

THAT DISEASED MEAT CASE.

Statement of Mr. Borner the Butcher.

MR. BORNER, the butcher, charged with selling diseased meat in East Birmingham, desires us to correct some of the statements that appeared in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. He states that he purchased the calf alleged to have been diseased, from Mr. Alt, one of the most responsible dealers in the Allegheny Stock yards; that he believed it to have been over three weeks old and in a healthy condition. He also states that the whole of the same veal was disposed of to his customers and used by them, and that if the meat was diseased in the least degree numerous other families would be affected, from it as well as that of Mr. Schwarm. He is fully satisfied, and is prepared to prove to that effect, and trusts that you will, hereby, add desires that the matter be fully investigated.

We are also authorized to correct the statement that Meat Inspector Lindsay "examined the meat thoroughly." On the contrary, it appears that he never saw the beef at all, and that the slaughter could that effect in the papers was a mistake and wholly unauthorized by him. We gather that it would be but justice to Mr. Borner, who appears to have been wronged by the publicity given to the affair. In connection with this we may state that a butcher yesterday visited East Birmingham, and in conversation with several well known citizens ascertained that Mr. Borner, who is a most respectable butcher, had been selling them meat for many years, and they could not believe for a time that he who would knowingly offer an unwholesome meat.

The wife and little daughter of Mr. Schwarm, who were affected are now pronounced out of danger. Mr. S. asserts that the physicians in attendance declared that the disease resulted from the veal, but further than this, he knows naught. He also says he will not push the matter to investigation, and if the reports be true encouraging Mr. Borner's reputation we cannot see the need of it.

ROBBERY.

Housefurnishing Store Entered and about $600 Worth of Goods Carried Off.

The hardware and housefurnishing store of J. H. Rankin, on Sixth street, was entered by thieves on Sunday night and robbed of about $600 worth of goods. An entrance was effected through a window in the rear, and it is supposed a boy first crawled through a hole made by removing a pane of glass, and then broke the fastenings by means of a hatchet. They took some twenty-eight or thirty dozen knives and forks from one shelf—among the very best in the house—took three dozen carvers, nearly all the finest plated knives and forks, napkin rings, butter knives, revolvers, pistols, &c., and a lot of fine imported pocket cutlery. Also visited the money drawer, and took what change there was left therein, which amounted, however, to but a trifle—only 60 in silver quarters and pennies. Mr. Rankin estimates his loss at between five and six hundred dollars. There is no clue to the thieves.

A BREAK.

Dam No. 2 Broken.

Yesterday morning a break was discovered in Dam No. 2 of the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Company, at Point Perry, which in a short time increased to such an extent as to render it impossible to pass through the lock. The work of repair was commenced immediately, and it is thought will be completed in ten days or two weeks. This repair, however, will be but temporary, but during the low water season in the summer months repairs involving radical changes and improvements will be made. This important work will occupy forty or fifty days. In the meantime, the steamers Chieftain and Elector are above the dam, and the Bennett below. These boats will connect in their trips, so that passengers and mails will be but little delayed.

The Event of the Week.

The entertainments furnished from time to time by the scholars of the Pittsburgh Female College, have always been the marked occasions of the season, especially so regarded by people of taste and culture. On next Friday evening our people are to be afforded a rich treat in the way of a literary and musical offering to take place in the College Chapel. The entertainment will consist of essays, recitations and select readings, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music of a high order. The literary performances will necessarily be limited as to time, as they will not be lacking in spirit and interest. The musical part of the programme presented by Mendelssohn above the average, and this is saying a good deal when we consider the character of the college entertainments. The choir of the Church will participate, and some rare musical gems will be produced in brilliant style. The entertainment will furnish a rich treat in the matter of taste and culture, and of real enjoyment, and the Chapel will doubtless be filled to repletion. Tickets can be had at the music and book stores, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment.

"Par Excellence."

This is the name of a superior note paper manufactured expressly for the Pittsburgh trade by Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street. Its brilliancy and excellent quality give it a most favorable introduction into the market. This house never does anything by halves, consequently they understand exactly what the people require, and will spare no pains nor expense to meet the anticipations of a first-class trade. They have also a large invoice from the Weldin mills of ivory note, which bears the name of "Par Excellence." The trade will be supplied at very close prices, which is favorably known to every merchant in this section.

A Rich Treat.

This evening a grand vocal concert will be given in the First Methodist Church, on Fifth avenue, by the Pittsburgh Quintette Club, in connection with the choir of the church. The members of the choirs are all well known in this community as among our best singers, and all who attend will enjoy a rare treat. Prof. S. M. Alexander will be the director, and H. T. Knake the pianist on the occasion. The proceeds of the concert will be for the benefit of a young men preparing for the ministry, which fact alone should attract an overflowing house. The price of admission has been fixed at fifty cents.

COUNTY CONTROLLER.—Our readers will find, under the proper heading, the announcement of Wm. C. Friend, Esq., as a candidate for County Controller, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. Mr. Friend has held a position in the office of the Clerk of Courts for a number of years past, and if chosen for the position of Controller, would bring to the discharge of his duties an intimate knowledge of the governmental machinery of the county. He is a consistent Republican, an honest man, and stands high in the community.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK.—No. 54 Fourth avenue, offers the highest rate of interest on large and small deposits, and invests in first mortgages only. M

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

EIGHT HUNDRED children were confirmed by Bishop Domenec on Sunday.

THE A. R. staffs and their committees will meet at the office of E. A. Montooth, on Wednesday evening.

ROBERT ROWLEY, an insane man, escaped from the city farm on Saturday morning, and was captured and taken to Dixmont by Officer Cupples yesterday.

MR. JOSEPH HOUSE, Chief Tonnage Operator of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, places us under obligations for favors extended.

THE Monongahela turnpike road will shortly be transferred to the city for the sum of $5,000. Those living out the road will be glad when this is done—glad to see the toll gate abolished.

ZIEGENSNYER, the alleged murderer of Gumbleton, at Chicago, passed through our city yesterday, on his way to that place. He was heavily ironed and in charge of detectives.

CATHERINE HOFFMAN'S son George, it is alleged, was knocked down, kicked and abused by Fred. Faenig, and these facts being brought to the notice of Squire Imbrie, a warrant was issued upon a charge of assault and battery.

THE meeting called for yesterday afternoon in the office of Mayor Brush, to arrange for asking a suspension of business on Decoration day, was but slimly attended, and it was accordingly postponed until next Friday.

SOME sacrilegious wretch entered the vestibule of Grace Church, corner Grant and Webster avenue, Sunday night, and carried off the contribution box used for the reception of donations for the benefit of the orphans under the care of the denomination. It contained only a few dollars.

CAPTAIN FLESHER, of the steamer R. W. Skillinger, informs us that the body of the boy that was drowned off that boat last week was found near Hockingport. His name was William Williams, and his mother, a widow, resides at No. 224 Jackson street, Allegheny.

THOMAS CRANE, an employee at the Keystone Bridge Works, while engaged at his work on Saturday afternoon, by some means a heavy piece of steel penetrated his breast to the lungs, inflicting severe injuries.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Little Sac Well Run Hatfield Company, held May 17th, 1871, the following officers were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year:

President—Wm. Bigger.
Directors—Jonathan Lenz, N. P. Fetterman, John Haworth, Wm. H. Brun, Jacob Painter, Richard Dewhurst.

EDWARD LUCAS, a convict at the Western penitentiary, died at that institution on Sunday evening. Yesterday afternoon the funeral services were held in the chapel, Rev. Mr. Milligan officiating, and all the inmates of the institution were present. The body was interred in Uniondale Cemetery, in the lot purchased by the Inspectors some years since.

THE annual convention of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association will be held in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on Sixth avenue (Rev. Mr. Squier, pastor), on Thursday and Friday, June 1st and 2d. The programme for the occasion is a most interesting one, and the exercises will be of the most important and highly practical character.

INFORMATION for the larceny of a watch and chain was made before Mayor Brush yesterday by Joseph Moffatt, a clerk in the jewelry store of W. W. Watches, against William Jones and Watson. The exploits of these thieves and the arrest of Jones, which occurred on Saturday night, were given yesterday. Jones, a boarder at the station, was arraigned for trial, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Watson.

A MEETING of the chief and division marshalls, appointed by the several posts of the G. A. R., and the citizens generally, will be held at the office of Major Montooth, Grant street, Wednesday, at half past two o'clock, P. M., to complete arrangements for the decoration ceremonies. A full attendance is desired not only of the people designated, but all citizens generally participate in the ceremonies are requested to be present.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the rooms last night, and was largely attended. Mr. Duquesne, of the society of the "Home," Duquesne Academy, delivered an address which will be delivered, and the exercises will be made attractive by a choir of young ladies from the Pittsburgh Female College, who have kindly volunteered to sing a number of interesting pieces. Seats are reserved for ladies, and no collection will be taken at these meetings.

SUNDAY NIGHT, while the congregation of Dr. Noble were listening to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Graham, in the church on Sixth avenue, two stones were hurled through a window on the upper side, next to the Second Baptist church, by some miscreant, and one of the stones struck a member. The affair created no little excitement, but order was immediately restored. The perpetrators offer a liberal reward for the detection and arrest of the offenders.

THE loose iron switch rod on the track of the Birmingham and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, raised up by the front wheel of the car assumed a very perpendicular position, and the end of the rod passed through the wood-work under the seat and threw to the floor a child setting thereon. No injury was inflicted.

DURING the week ending May 21st, according to the Health Officer's report of the Port of Pittsburgh, Dr. J. G. McCandless, there were thirty-seven deaths in the city. The diseases were as follows: Old age, 1; softening of brain, 1; cancer, 2; consumption, 5; disease of the heart, 1; dysentery, 2; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; congestion of brain, 1; disease of brain, lungs, typhoid, pleura, endocardium, pericardium and stomach, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; bronchitis, 1; inanition, 1; small-pox, 3. There were four still-births. Ten were under one year of age, and eighteen were less than five. There were 14 males and 16 females; 35 white and 2 colored.

SATURDAY night, at Mansfield, Owen Riley instead of two weeks, and two weeks hence Mr. Cook's son, and they at once set upon and pelted him with stones. He defended himself and in the melee Miss Murray received a blow on the head nearly fractured her skull. John Riley, brother of Owen, was arrested and lodged in the lock-up. The latter took Owen away. Subsequently two men, Peter Grimes and Augustine Downs, arrived at the scene of the encounter, and observing